

BITTER POLITICS
TO BE AVOIDED
AT PARIS PARLEYFinancial Conference to Re-
duce Contentious Discus-
sions to a MinimumPRIVATE TALKS ARE
TO BE ENGAGED INFirst Session Is Opened and
Adjourned After the Cer-
emony of Welcome

PARIS, Jan. 7 (P)—The conference of the allied finance ministers began at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon in the clock room of the French Foreign Office. The Finance Minister, M. Clémentel, in welcoming the delegations, said he was glad to see among them a number of men who had aided in solving previous problems.

"I know by experience," said he, "that together we will find unanimous solutions for the problems confronting us and that we are going to be able to complete the work done in London several months ago. At that time we established an accord with Germany for a new régime of financial payments."

"Our common debt since then is certain as to her obligations to us, obligations which, up to this time, she furthermore has executed punctually. Now several elements of uncertainty remain concerning the distribution of the German payments among creditor states."

The first session of the conference was concluded at 3:55 o'clock this afternoon.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Jan. 7.—At 3 o'clock the financial conference, which has made much ink to flow in advance, will begin at the Quai d'Orsay. The inaugural sitting is to be presided over by Etienne Clémentel, French Finance Minister, who has had a number of important interviews with the various delegates. Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, naturally, the first day will be devoted chiefly to the elaboration of the program for the organization of the commission, but outside the conference proper the most helpful conversations will be held.

Georges Theunis and Edouard Herriot, respectively Belgian and French prime ministers, have discussed many other questions than those immediately arising from the conference. Mr. Churchill and M. Clémentel unofficially referred to the problem of debts, and the general impression is that in spite of all attempts to exclude the subject, it will dominate the Paris meeting.

It is definitely decided to proceed with the utmost prudence and to avoid bitter politics in public. Contentious debates at the full sittings will be reduced to a minimum, and private talks multiplied. From the moment of the first meeting, Mr. Churchill and M. Clémentel agreed to this course, and their example will be followed by the representatives of other nations.

The suggestion that France will eventually make a French edition of the Dawes plan was made by M. Clémentel himself. Evidently in his view there cannot be allied control of France as applied to Germany. Indignation is expressed by the Opposition that such a formula could ever be invented.

The idea that France should be put on anything like the same plane as Germany rouses wrath. Undoubtedly this formula is the most significant yet uttered.

Great Britain and France
Again Advance Standpoints

PARIS, Jan. 7 (P)—A talk between the French Finance Minister, Etienne Clémentel, and Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, held this forenoon in advance of the opening of the Finance Ministers' conference, served once more to bring out the tendency of all European debt discussions, no matter what their beginning, to veer toward Washington before they have progressed very far.

A communication on the subject issued after the meeting shed little light on the discussion, merely declaring there had been an official exchange of views on the general aspects of the interrelated debts. It is understood, however, that Mr. Churchill opened the discussion by setting forth the well-known British standpoint that Great Britain must receive from its war debtors sums equivalent to those it must pay the United States.

The French Finance Minister's reply was that the French were obliged to take exactly the same attitude—that France likewise could not forgive her debtors while obliged to pay her creditors. Up to that point, it appears, the conversation was easy in tone. It grew more difficult when M. Clémentel began to place the responsibility for the diminution in reparations payments on which France may expect from Germany, charging it to the other allied and associated powers. France, in his view, had yielded to the demands of the British and the Americans in accepting a reparations settlement which reduced its share by more than half without obtaining any absolute assurance that it would be able to collect even that reduced claim.

Mr. Churchill averred in substance, it is declared, that the Dawes plan was freely accepted by all the Allies as a necessary measure to restore the economic situation, not only in Germany, but in all Europe, and that France was not the only power that made necessary concessions.

Delegates to Financial Conference



Upper Left: Winston Spencer Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Photo by Underwood and Underwood). Right: Etienne Clémentel, French Finance Minister (Photo by Henry Mander). Lower: James A. Logan Jr., one of the American Delegates (Keystone View Co.).

FALL RIVER CUT
CALLED OUTRAGETextile Workers' Head Calls
Upon Public to Demand
a Legislative Inquiry

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 7.—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement issued here today, characterized as an "outrage" the 10 per cent wage reduction announced by mill owners of Fall River to take effect next Monday.

He declared that, unless the general public of the city appealed to the Legislature for an investigation, the union would, "regardless of consequences, act for the best interests of our affiliated organizations."

President McMahon charged that the wage reduction was planned long before the national election but was withheld "in order not to embarrass William M. Butler and President Coolidge in their campaign."

Declaring that wages paid in Fall River mills are among the lowest paid in northern textile plants, he said that Fall River cotton manufacturers always had been leaders in the fight to reduce.

"When the manufacturers paid dividends at the rate of 100 and 200 per cent to escape taxes which they were morally bound to pay they had not the foresight to rejuvenate their mills with modern machinery," he said. He added that pauperism in textile centers must be driven out.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

ITALY REVISES
CABINET LISTFascist Ministers Replace
Liberals Who Resigned
—Electoral Law Plans

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 7.—Benito Mussolini, after consultation with many of his colleagues, submitted to the Sovereign a list of new ministers to replace those who resigned. Besides the Liberal ministers, Signor Saraceni and Signor Casati, the Fascist Minister of Justice, Signor Ogilvio, asked the Premier to relieve him of his post. Alfredo Rocco, Speaker in the Chamber, takes Signor Ogilvio's place. Signor Rocco formed part of Signor Mussolini's first cabinet as Undersecretary of Finance.

The other two new ministers are Pietro Fedi, professor of history at Rome University, and Giovanni Guirato, former Minister of Redeemed Territories in the Fascist Cabinet, who hold the respective portfolios of instruction and public works. All three ministers are Fascists.

No Liberals or Democrats

For the first time since 1860 Italy has a ministry in which is not included either Liberals or Democrats. The partial crisis which was caused by the resignation of the three ministers has been solved without loss of time and the Cabinet last night met to examine the home situation and decided to reopen the Chamber next Monday.

The resignation of the Fascist Minister, Signor Ogilvio, while causing no surprise, was a matter of much speculation in parliamentary quarters and the motives which induced Signor Ogilvio to quit the Cabinet are unknown.

Signor Mussolini's position remains practically the same after the reconstruction of the Cabinet and, in the opinion of Tribuna, only new general elections can really bring about a change in the situation.

Although the strictest secrecy is being preserved about the contents of the reply the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on reliable information that the reply is in the nature of a protest against the prolonged occupation of Cologne and a request that the Allies submit details about their charges in order that the Government can investigate them.

It is realized here more and more that only by entering into negotiations with the Allies and by complying with their requests will Cologne be evacuated. A reservation, however, is made that fulfillment of the demands is in no way compatible with the interests of Germany. The removal of security police from their barracks does not come under that heading, the Germans believe.

SANCTIONS VOTE IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—By a vote of 66 to 57, the Bengal Legislative Council opposed the introduction of a new ordinance which sanctions preventive detentions and arrests. The size of the majority is believed to have been greater than the Government anticipated, considering that two prominent Swarajists who were arrested under the special powers were not present at the debate.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

FRANCE HOPES
FOR AGREEMENT
ON REICH TRADEEvery Effort Made to Avert
Tariff War Following Col-
lapse of Treaty Parley

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Dr. von Trenchelenburg, president of the German delegation discussing the trade treaty, has left for Berlin. It is hoped the rupture is not final and that the representations being made will permit a resumption of discussions relative to a temporary modus vivendi. All hope of a commercial accord of a definite character before the appointed date is naturally abandoned, but every effort is still to be made to prevent the opening of a tariff war on Jan. 10.

The news of Germany's intentions caused the greatest perturbation yesterday. The Germans thought it to issue a demand of certain information but the departure of von Trenchelenburg confirms the principal point. He asked the French Minister of Commerce, M. Raynaldy, to recognize that officially the German delegation had not mixed up the two questions of the evacuation of Cologne and the commercial treaty. M. Raynaldy agreed.

Obviously the delegation could not officially raise the Cologne question, but its connection was made perfectly clear. The Germans evidently are endeavoring to practice a kind of blackmail and it is considered that, after a short time, a compromise will be reached. M. Raynaldy handed von Trenchelenburg three documents. The first showed the products of Alsace-Lorraine which should be admitted freely into Germany during the period between Jan. 10 and the signing of the treaty. The list is made as short as possible, applying chiefly to textiles and mechanical articles. The second note shows the maximum tariff which can be accepted on Alsace-Lorraine metallurgical products. The third contains a list of goods for which France demands a lowering of the general German tariffs.

The metallurgical experts refused to return to Paris, and now the chemical experts also decline. Unless there is a quick change of sentiment, French commerce will be placed in a difficult situation.

Germans Reply to Allied Note

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The German Government replied to the note of the Ambassadors' Council regarding the prolonged occupation of Cologne last night. The reply was drafted by the Foreign Office. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of the Reich and Prussia—the latter was requested to participate owing to the allied demands regarding the security police.

Although the strictest secrecy is being preserved about the contents of the reply the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on reliable information that the reply is in the nature of a protest against the prolonged occupation of Cologne and a request that the Allies submit details about their charges in order that the Government can investigate them.

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MASSACHUSETTS' LEGISLATURE

CONVENES FOR 144TH SESSION

Traditional Ceremonies Attract Throngs—New Officers
Installed—Arrangements Made for Fuller
Inauguration

The one hundred and forty-fourth Great and General Court of Massachusetts convened at 11 o'clock this morning, each body meeting in its respective chamber and quickly organizing for the work of the session which will begin in earnest next Monday afternoon. As usual, the preliminaries, though traditional, were interesting and the galleries of both houses of lawmakers were well filled. The greater crowd will, however, gather tomorrow at noon in the State House where, in joint convention, the Senate and the House of Representatives will see Alvan T. Fuller sworn in as Governor by Wellington Wells, elected President of the Senate this morning.

Clerks William H. Sanger of the Senate and James W. Kimball of the House of Representatives opened the sessions really when, in accordance with law and tradition, they read the act of the Legislature providing for the gathering annually of the General Court of Massachusetts. The law provides that the senior member, in time of service, in each newly elected body, act as temporary presiding officer and hence in the Senate, Walter E. McLane of Fall River, and in the House, Walter H. Paine of Kingston, were handed the gavel by the clerks and formally called the bodies to order.

In the Senate the Rev. Everett C. Herrick of Fall River offered the opening prayer and in the House the Rev. John P. Garfield of Middleboro acted as chaplain in lieu of the regular official chaplain who had not yet been elected.

The committees were dispatched to the Secretary of State with information that the two bodies were awaiting the roll of credentials of election. These were quickly sent to the Senate and the House, and then committees waited upon Governor Cox, who, escorted by the Sergeant at Arms, repaired to the Senate, where he qualified the senators-elect for service, reading the three oaths of office necessary to be taken in Massachusetts. Then the Governor went to the House of Representatives, where the 240 representatives-elect became members through taking the oath of office and then writing their names in attestation thereto.

Organization of both bodies quickly followed, and Wellington Wells of Allston was elected President of the Senate.

In the House the 170 Republicans elected John C. Hull of Leominster their Speaker. Both President of the Senate and Speaker of the House made short addresses, thanking their fellow members for the honor and asking them all, regardless of party, to help expedite legislation so that a short and businesslike session be held and adjournment made early in the year.

The election of the clerks in both houses resulted in Mr. Sanger and Mr. Kimball being unanimously re-elected.

MAINE GOVERNOR
GIVES FAREWELL
TALK TO PEOPLEOrganization of Legislature
Is Marked by Address by
Retiring Executive

By Special Cable

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 7 (Special)—Establishing a precedent which he hopes future retiring governors may deem it proper to follow, Percival P. Baxter, of the organization of the eighty-second Maine Legislature today, delivered a "farewell message to the people of Maine."

Hodgdon C. Buzzell of Belfast was chosen president of the Senate, and William Tudor Gardner of Gardiner, Speaker of the House. State officials, nominated in the Republican caucus last night, were to be elected later in the day. Mrs. Katherine C. Allen of Hampden is the only woman member of the Legislature. She is a Representative. Both branches are strongly Republican.

The retiring Governor reviewed his service to the people of the State over a period of 20 years and particularly the accomplishments of his administration. He deplored "the indifference toward their government of the so-called best citizens" and said that his experience had not given him "a very high opinion of the public spirit of certain prominent business men."

An eloquent plea is made for retention of the direct primary law, the proposed modification or repeal of which he says is due to "a few scheming men who want to pick and choose governors and other important officials from some back room in the Augusta House."

In his farewell message Mr. Baxter attacks lobbying and log rolling as vicious practices which have come from some back room in the Augusta House. "One or two large corporations," he says, "have abandoned lobbying and experience has shown that in doing so they have rendered a public service."

Human Education

Mr. Baxter refers especially to the need of human education and says under this topic:

As Governor I have not hesitated to plead for the animals of our State who are unable to speak for themselves. I have felt it my duty to the duties we owe all of these creatures and have emphasized the need of our being kind and merciful toward them. I have felt it my pleasure to "another's pain."

Most of the cruelty to, and neglect of animals in our State, and there is much of it, comes from ignorance and indifference. Once our people are aroused they will see to it that all our animals, both domestic and wild, are given kindly treatment while they live, and that when it becomes necessary to destroy them it be done as swiftly and mercifully as possible.

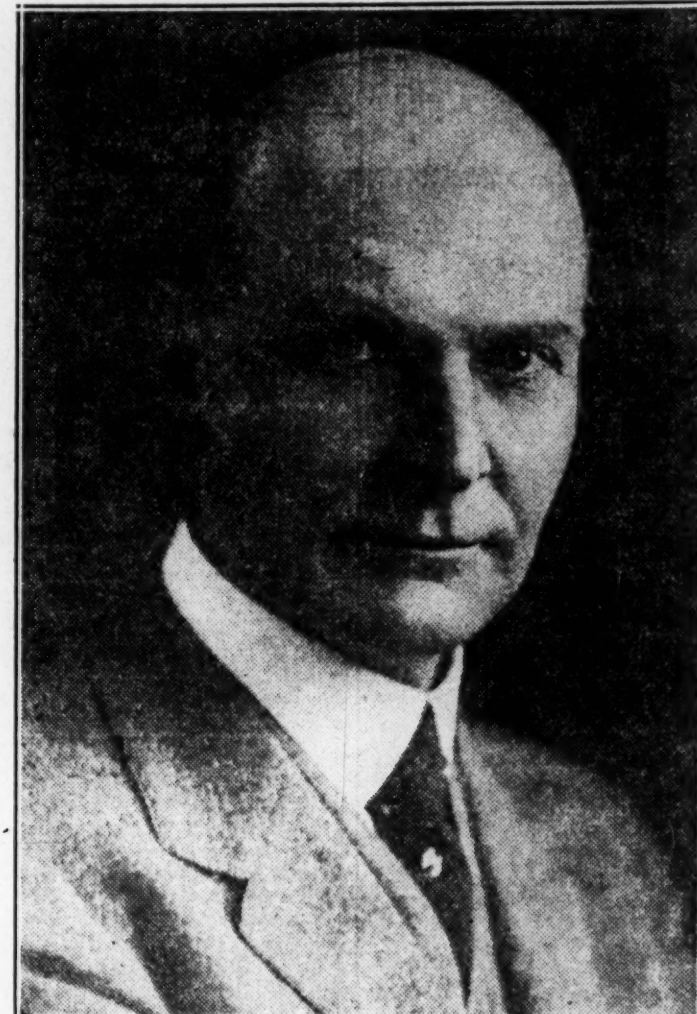
Progress in human and humane education has been slow, and both children and animals too long have been neglected. For example, it took over 100 years of constant agitation in England, the most humane country in the world, to correct the abuses incident to the employment of chimney sweeps. Small boys, and even girls, within the century, were virtually sold into slavery to carry on that killing occupation, and it is surprising to recall that the first society for the protection of children was established only about 50 years ago.

Bear baiting, live pigeon shooting and dog and cock fighting and similar exhibitions until comparatively recently were recognized as "gentle" sports. The children were passed into well-merited disgrace. Pulling contests at fairs, cruel slaughtering of food animals, cruel trapping and cruel nation pictures still remain. As to the last, I am glad to say that the State of Maine has taken the first step toward the first law prohibiting the exhibition of such pictures. Although not always enforced, this law has a restraining influence on picture exhibitors.

Our people are kindly at heart.

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Connecticut's Next Governor



JONATHAN TRUMBULL
Lieutenant-Governor, Who Will Automatically Succeed Gov. Hiram Bingham When He Resigns to Take Seat in United States Senate.

COL. HIRAM BINGHAM BECOMES
GOVERNOR OF STATE FOR A DAYConnecticut Executive to Resign to Become United
States Senator, and He Will Be Automatically Suc-
ceeded by John H. Trumbull, Lieutenant-Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 7.—After being informally inducted into office as Governor today, Col. Hiram Bingham, former Yale professor, Lieutenant-Governor and United States Senator-elect from Connecticut tomorrow, after one day in office and preceded to Washington to qualify as a member of the Senate succeeding the late Senator Frank B. Brandegee.

Following his inauguration as Governor today, Colonel Bingham was to deliver a message dealing at length with state affairs at the joint session of the General Assembly this afternoon. Lieut. Gov. John H. Trumbull of Plainville, who is among the state officers-elect to formally qualify, today is expected to administer the oath to Colonel Bingham.

The lower house was expected to ratify the Republican caucus choice of Representative Elbert L. Durbie of Killingly, for speaker. Following the completion of organizations the two houses will convene in joint session for the inaugural ceremonies. Chief Justice George W. Wheeler is expected to administer the oath to Colonel Bingham.

SHIPPING STRIKE
LEAVES AUSTRALIAN
VISITORS STRANDEDWaterside Workers' Dispute in
Tasmania Ties Up Means
of Transportation

HOBART, Tasmania, Jan. 7.—More than 2000 visitors from Australia are stranded in Tasmania, owing to the strike of water-side workers, which has tied up shipping.

In order to reach Melbourne and Adelaide for the wool sales, a number of wool buyers yesterday were forced to charter a steamer.

RIVERS-HARBORS
BUDGET REDUCED
BY \$13,214,000Los Angeles Breakwater and
Gulf of Mexico Canal
Among Items Cut

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee today reduced by \$13,214,000 the \$52,000,000 rivers and harbors bill.

The committee reduced by \$7,000,000 the \$16,000,000 proposed for the intercoastal canal along the Gulf of Mexico and by \$3,500,000 the \$10,200,000 recommended for the Los Angeles, Calif., breakwater.

An item of \$2,000,000 for the Jamaica Bay project in New York was eliminated, as was a recommendation of \$14,000,000 for deepening the channel at Newport News.

As redrafted, the bill carries \$39,786,000. The committee found a mistake of \$1,000,000 in the amount recommended for the Los Angeles project in the measure as reported last year, and that the original total should have been \$52,585,000, instead of \$53,585,000.

The reduction in the total was made at request of administration leaders, who agreed to call up the measure in the House late this month provided the amount was pared "down by approximately one-fourth."

Los Angeles will secure, under the redrafted measure, all improvements to its inner harbor, the chairman said, adding that the Hudson River project will be carried to Albany instead of stopping at Hudson, N. Y.

RADITCH'S ARREST
AIDS GOVERNMENT

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jan. 7.—The arrest of Stephan Raditch has provoked a sensation. Government circles consider their position strengthened, because the Raditch leaders are compromised by their anti-state action. Politicians hope the latest events will have a great influence on the Croat masses and help to clear the situation.

JUSTIN GODART HONORED

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7.—Justin Godart, French Minister of Labor and Health, arrived here today and was received by Dr. Aalberse, Dutch Minister of Labor. The Queen conferred a knighthood upon him.

LAW RESPECT,
NATION'S NEED,
SAYS MR. GARYLawlessness Laid to "Well-
Intentioned" Man, Who
Flouts StatutesNEW YORK MEETING
URGES ENFORCEMENTChicago Mayor Joins in Plea
for Nation-Wide Observance
of Law and Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Prohibition laws are on the statute books, and law-abiding citizens have no alternative but to see that they are enforced. Attempts to discriminate between which laws should be obeyed and which laws should be enforced bring disastrous results.

These sentiments were plainly expressed by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago before 800 persons who attended the annual banquet of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speeches were broadcast.

Judge Gary stressed the need of everyone looking upon law enforcement, obedience and respect as an individual duty. He said that the Committee of One Thousand had been formed to "collectively sound a public warning and search for defensive and remedial measures."

Denver and Chicago

Mayor Dever gave some striking examples of the gains prohibition had made in Chicago saying, "the illegal traffic in liquors had proceeded so far as to threaten the very foundations of our city. From my 'house-cleaning' experience in Chicago I am convinced that law enforcement is not unpopular in this country."

Praise of the objects of the Citizens' committee came in a telegram from Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President-elect, who said: "Patriotic gatherings of the nature of the one you are holding are of incalculable benefit in arousing the people to the menace to the Republic from lack of law enforcement."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, was to have spoken, but was unavoidably detained in Washington.

Judge Gary said in part: "Only with the existence and enforcement of sound and reasonable laws is civilization assured, or the protection of person or property guaranteed. The best of the existing laws are neglected or inefficient, in the same proportion the tendency is toward disorder, degeneration and immorality; and the more this tendency is neglected, the greater the menace, the greater the menace."

Selfish Viewpoint Cited

One of the reasons, possibly the principal reason, why crime is so prevalent today is the selfishness of the individual. It is found in the fact that large numbers of well-intentioned persons seek to discriminate against those who are law-abiding, when considering their observance or enforcement. The man who is in the habit of using alcoholic stimulants is a menace to the community. Some capitalists think the prohibition laws are too stringent and should be modified if not repealed, notwithstanding the present conditions were largely adopted and despite the fiercest opposition by a minority.

Those who have in foreign countries what is desired for use here assert the tariff laws are wrong. Those who are compelled to pay income or inheritance or other assessments advocate decreases in the rates. And by way of parenthesis, I must admit this is my belief; but I would pay full while the law is in existence.

The labor unions insist the laws in force should be strictly administered by the courts in any case affecting the unions. Some defy even the constitution itself.

Some capitalists think the Sherman Law against monopoly and restraint of trade is wrong, and that combinations should be permitted in the interest of economic progress and prosperity.

Then there is the man who urges that every regulation is especially when Sunday performances, or child service in the theaters, interferes with personal freedom and should be abolished.

The same disposition relates to the use of narcotics, and to the importation of goods from foreign countries. These illustrations might be multiplied.

The wrong is not principally found in the belief of individuals as to what the laws should or should not provide. It is in fact that the only course of action to be carried into practice by the secret violation or evasion of the law and the resulting effect upon the general situation.

The Ultimate Outcome

If one man shall obtain exemption from punishment or prosecution for the violation of the law which affects him, then another will insist he is entitled to the same privilege for himself as to another law which affects him, or another will insist he is entitled to the same exemption. And if the demands should be successful, then, if the idea is carried to its logical conclusion, in the course of time all the laws would in effect be disregarded and the whole population would be reduced to a condition in which no law existed in olden times when the stronger man forcibly took what he desired from other weaker men.

In this country, at this time, are many respectable and respected persons who are approving or consenting to or evading or wantonly violating some of the laws of the land. Possibly some of us should be included.

What is the result, what is the effect? We should be kind, even Christians, in considering the offenses or alleged offenses of others. But in taking a position in favor of the enforcement

World News in Brief

New York—Travelers Aid Societies served 2,500,000 people last year, according to a report issued at its quarterly meeting here. Marcus L. Bell of New York, vice-president of the Rock Island Railroad, was elected president of the National Association.

Washington—Prompt ratification by the Senate of the Turkish Treaty as necessary to assist American trade with that country is urged in a letter to the foreign relations committee by Richard F. Grant, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Warsaw—Polish railroads are expensive to operate because of the large number of employees. The average is 13 for each kilometer of track, as against seven men in France and five in the United States. It is declared by experts that Poland could dispense with 50,000 railroad employees and thus save \$50,000,000 a year.

Havana—President Zayas has signed an order directing removal of Cuban Consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, Kingston, Jamaica and Coruna, Spain, because of alleged irregularities. It was said at the State Department that the case of the Consulate at Coruna might be re-opened.

Mexico City—The reorganized agricultural commission has announced that it will continue the land division policy, which reduced the share of the peasants, and giving facilities to landowners for voluntary division of their estates, if done within the provisions of the law.

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CO-ORDINATION SAVES \$200,000

Boston Federal Business Association Reports on Economy Methods

How \$200,000 at least was saved to the Government and taxpayers by business co-ordination of the federal activities in Greater Boston over a period of five or six months, is revealed in the annual report of the Boston Federal Business Association, made public today.

This association has been in operation about a year and is composed of executives of the various government departments in the Greater Boston district. It is one of some 90 similar organizations in as many federal districts of the United States. Their slogan is "More Efficiency in Government" and their specific purpose is to obtain maximum efficiency through federal department co-ordination and the gradual elimination of red tape.

\$24,000 Saved on Gasoline

The Boston association takes the credit for a saving of \$24,000 in the first six months of 1924 in the purchase of gasoline. Previously the departments obtained their gasoline from a variety of sources. Under the direction of the local area co-ordinator, who is Commander S. Wadsworth, U. S. N., the purchasing system was reorganized so that now all departments get their gasoline on the quartermaster's contract.

A saving of approximately \$23,000 was effected in rentals in the first five months of the year. This was done largely by the transfer of federal offices from civilian to Government quarters. This does not include \$50,000 saved through the relinquishment of space by the Veterans' Bureau.

Just how teamwork comes into play is revealed in the case of the Internal Revenue Department, which needed 5000 feet more floor space. Under the old procedure the application would have been made direct to Washington as a matter of form, whereupon the department would receive the authority to hire space in civilian quarters and the Government usually has had to pay high. Under the new system, the area co-ordinator sets his machinery in motion and it was discovered that the prohibition unit could spare the needed room.

Former Soldiers Assist

Partitions were then needed. Formerly the department would go into the open market and buy whatever materials were required. Instead the co-ordinator locates the necessary material at the Army Base, and finally former soldiers learning tailoring were engaged to make the partitions at the actual work. Savings made in this manner are placed at a little more than \$150,000.

The annual meeting of the association was held at the Customs House yesterday afternoon and the following officers were elected: President, Malcolm E. Nichols, collector of Internal Revenue; secretary, A. W. Stockwell, Immigration Service; executive committee, the president, secretary and Thomas P. Feeney, Postoffice department; Commander E. T. Hoops, District Supply Department U. S. N.; B. L. Falconer, district secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SOMERSET ASKS RIGHT TO FUND NEW SCHOOL

A petition that the Town of Somerset be authorized to borrow \$90,000 for the erection and equipment of a public school building, has been filed with the clerk of the state House of Representatives.

At the office of the clerk of the Senate there has been filed a petition from the Federation of State, City and Town Employees with a bill providing for increase of wages for the laborers, foremen, mechanics, engineers, oilers, firemen and helpers in the employ of the sewer, water and park departments of the Metropolitan District, according to the following schedule: Twenty-five per cent for those now getting from \$25 to \$30 a week, 15 per cent for those getting from \$30 to \$35 and 10 per cent for those getting from \$35 to \$45.

A bill has been filed that the retirement allowance of employees of the Metropolitan District Commission shall not be less than half of the salary paid to the employee at the time of retirement.

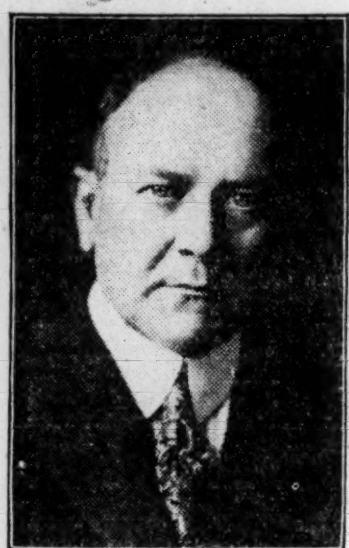
BUS CASE CONTINUED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The hearing in the court action brought by the Boston & Maine railroad against the De Luxe Bus Company of this city, was continued in the Greenfield district court yesterday until Thursday. The court action charges the bus line with transporting passengers for hire by motor vehicle without license.

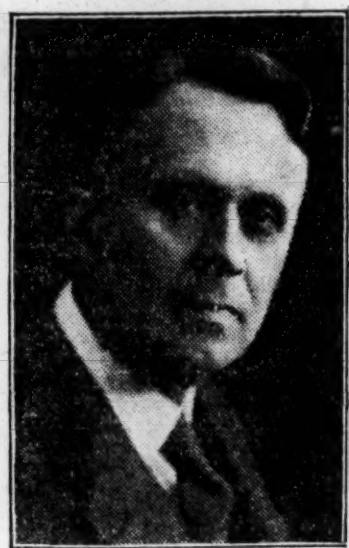
EMPLOYEES TO GET \$200,000

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Farr Alpacca Company will on Friday distribute its annual bonus to its 3000 employees. The sum to be distributed is \$200,000. The amount was made public today.

Legislative Leaders Elected Today



Wald Studio, Boston
WELLINGTON WELLS
State Senate President



Wald Studio, Boston
JOHN C. HULL
Speaker of House

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE CONVENES FOR 144TH SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

elects, Clerk Kimball for the twenty-seventh time. Then the sergeants at arms and the assistant clerks were chosen, the former by the legislators, the latter by the clerks.

Kelly a Floor Leader

Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, was chosen floor leader in the House by the Democratic caucus and he was also voted for candidate for Speaker receiving the votes of the 59 Democrats who attended the caucus. Mr. Hull was elected Speaker by a vote of 179 to 65 for Mr. Kelley.

In the Senate, the Rev. Edward A. Horton was re-elected chaplain, but the House failed to elect one today, on the announcement of the retirement of the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of Cambridge.

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, of the House, and Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart of Lynn, both Republicans and the only women members of the Legislature were cordially received by their fellow members, and Mrs. Hart was assigned the seat occupied last year by Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Democrat, of Boston. Floral tributes were abundant.

Charles O. Holt of Somerville, was re-elected sergeant-at-arms by the senate while Howard C. Rudderham of Fitchburg, was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives.

Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Lieutenant-Governor-elect who will be inducted into office tomorrow, as retiring President of the Senate was an attendant at the opening session of the Senate today.

Mr. Hull Speaks

Mr. Hull in his address said that he would try to preside with fairness to both parties and with consideration toward every member. He asked the members if they knew of any law that is obsolete or unnecessary to seek its repeal. He told the law makers that the number of bills a man offered for passage is no index to his worth as a legislator.

He told of his work in making up the 37 committees of the House, and how it was impossible to assign every member to serve on two committees, there being but 357 places on committees and 240 members. He said he had given time and thought to the work, and had tried to do the best for the service of the State, rather than as any favor to individual members. He said that the count today showed that as he was speaking 255 matters had been brought to the attention of the Great and General Court and that expedition and discrimination must be exercised in disposing of them.

Chairmen of the standing committees of the House follow: Rules, Speaker of the House, chairman, ex-officio; Victor F. Jewett, Lowell; Martin Hays, Boston; Election, Charles S. Holden, Shirley; Bills on third reading, Thomas C. Crowther, Fall River; engrossed bills, Ralph R. Stratton, Cambridge; payroll, Edgar F. Howland, New Bedford.

Joint standing committees—Agriculture, Charles H. Shaylor, Lee; cities, John Thomas, Boston; conservation, Frank W. Eaton, Brockton; constitutional law, C. Wesley Hale, Springfield; counties, William D. Lancaster, Boston; education, Joseph Larsen of Ely, election laws, Lewis H. Peters, Medford; harbors and public land, James A. Torrey, Beverly; insurance, Frederick A. Warren, Wilbraham; labor and in-

dustry, Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge; legal affairs, Maynard E. S. Clemons, Wakefield; mercantile affairs, James M. Hunnewell, Boston; metropolitan affairs, Elbridge Gerry Davis, Malden; military affairs, Everett R. Prout, Quincy; municipal finance, John E. Beck, Chelsea; power and light, Andrew P. Doyle, New Bedford; public health, William J. Bell, Somerville; public institutions, Dr. Charles E. Abbott, Andover; public safety, Henry Achin, Lowell; banks and banking, William F. Thomas, Fall River.

Reading of the committees in each branch was followed by adjournment.

GOVERNOR NAMES WILLIAM L. REED

William L. Reed, executive messenger to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts since 1902, was today named by Governor H. Cox, Governor, as executive secretary to succeed Charles A. Southworth, who was recently appointed recorder of the land court. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Council.

Mr. Reed, a native of Danville, Va., was educated in the public schools of Stoneham, Mass., and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. Admitted to the state bar in 1911, he was twice elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the Beacon Hill and Back Bay districts, and served as special United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue during the Spanish War. He was appointed deputy collector of taxes for the city of Boston in 1920.

CITIES ARE TO TEST TELEPHONE DATA

Plant Depreciation and Dividends Mot Questions

The next step in the plans for the hearings before the Public Utilities Commission on Feb. 9 on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for higher rates, will be the calling of another meeting of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, of which James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, is president, to make more definite and binding the credentials of E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city as chief counsel for the cities and towns which have become parties to Mr. Curley's intervening petition.

This meeting will take place on Jan. 14 at 2 p. m. in the City Council chamber.

Mr. Sullivan said at yesterday's hearing that all the evidence put in by the telephone company in support of their petition for higher rates will be examined minutely. Mr. Sullivan will have the assistance of Samuel H. Mildram, expert accountant, who took part in the recent telephone hearings.

It is expected that the preparation of the case for the towns and cities will be similar to that in which the telephone company's original petition for an increase in private branch exchange rates was opposed. At these hearings it was the contention of Mr. Mildram that the New England Tele-

phone Company charges off an excessive amount for plant depreciation, much more than the Boston Elevated, the Edison company or other similar companies do. "Reduction of these charges to what is generally considered an adequate rate of depreciation alone would make up the loss the company claims to be facing," says Mr. Mildram.

Another phase of the telephone situation that is expected to be examined is that of dividends. Many of those who appeared as remonstrants at the hearing yesterday declared in private conversation that 8 and 9 per cent dividends were excessive, and that the company should be compelled to raise their money by a small reduction in dividends, say 1 per cent, rather than to go to subscribers to raise the money.

FALL RIVER CUT CALLED OUTRAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

"even at the sacrifice of the parts of the industry responsible for it."

Thomas Goodwin, secretary of the Textile Council, announced this morning that no recommendations to component unions were adopted at a meeting held last night to discuss the 10 per cent reduction in wages announced by the manufacturers as effective on next Monday. The council, instead of advising the six unions it represents, to vote to accept or vote to reject the cut, as is usual, decided to let the decision entirely in the discretion of the unions.

All six unions will have special meetings at 7:30 o'clock tonight to act on the matter. They are affiliated with the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Majority vote will decide as to the acceptance or rejection. If the unions reject they will then proceed to a strike vote which requires a two-thirds vote, except in the Weavers' Union, which requires a three-fifths vote.

The local unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America who have not been officially notified of any reduction by the manufacturers and are not recognized by the employers held regular meetings last night and decided to reject the cut. There was some discussion of the proposed reduction from the floor but no official action was taken.

ITALY REVISES CABINET LIST

(Continued from Page 1)

son, while pointing out the impossibility of granting such an extension proposes that the Government should in future list of new Senators include also those who rendered signal services to the mother country abroad.

2. As regards woman suffrage, the commission asks the Government whether it thinks it suitable to extend the suffrage to women in the coming elections of officers of cities, towns and municipalities.

3. As regards the age limit for deputies, the commission proposes that it be made 20, as it was before the Acerbo law was introduced.

4. Sanctions should be provided against deputies who, without just motives, absent themselves from the sittings of the Chamber.

PRISON ASSOCIATION TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The problems of administering criminal law and of punishment for crime will be discussed at the Massachusetts Prison Association Conference Friday evening, at 3 Joy Street.

The three speakers who will deliver formal addresses are Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction, "Prisons in Penology"; Henry A. Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, on "Should Capital Punishment Be Abolished?" and Elias B. Bishop, Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, "Administration of Criminal Law." Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, will preside. Previous to the discussion dinner will be served to the members of the association.

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SENATE UPHOLDS POST PAY VETO

One Vote Sustains Coolidge Act—Substitute Measure Chances Minimized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Coolidge's veto of the postal pay increase bill was sustained in the Senate by the margin of a single vote. Twenty-nine Senators supported the Executive while 55—one less than the necessary two-thirds majority to enact the bill over the veto—opposed him.

Thus the Senate ended the measure, passed at the last session, 73 to 3. In its place will be brought forward the Administration's combination pay and postal rate increase bill, but leaders generally are agreed that this measure has small chance of enactment at this session.

Republican ranks split wide open on the issue of sustaining the President. Opposing him were such leaders as Jones of Washington, party whip; Wadsworth of New York, Reed of Pennsylvania, Moses of New Hampshire, McNary of Oregon and Edge of New Jersey.

Lone Democrat Vote

Only one of the 34 Democrats voting cast his ballot for the veto. He was Democrat of South Carolina, but it was announced that Senators King of Utah, and Owen of Oklahoma, who were paired, would have so voted had they been able to cast their ballots.

Of the six Senators defeated for reelection, five—Ball, Bursum, Dial, McCormick and Sterling—voted to sustain the veto. The sixth, Shields, of Tennessee, was absent and not present at the vote. The three new Senators, Butler, Massachusetts, and Metcalf of Rhode Island, supported the Executive, while Means, Colorado, opposed him.

The roll call follows:

To override the veto:
Republicans—Brookhart, Conzetta, Dale, Edge, Elkins, Frazier, Gooding, Howell, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Ladd, La Follette, McLean, McNary, Means, Moses, Norris, Reed, Pennsylvania, Shortridge, Stanford and Wadsworth—21.

Democrats—Ashurst, Bayard, Broussard, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Edwards, Ferris, Fletcher, George, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heekin, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Pittman, Randall, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, Massachusetts, and Walsh of Montana—23.

Farmer Labor—Shipstead—1.

Total—55.

Against Overriding Veto

Against overriding the veto:
Republicans—Ball, Borah, Bursum, Butler, Cameron, Capper, Cummins, Curtis, Ernst, Fernald, Peas, Greene, Hale, Harrell, Keyes, McCormick, McKinley, Metcalf, Norbeck, Odell, Pepper, Phipps, Snoot, Sterling, Warren, Watson, Weller and Willis—28.

Democrats—Dial—1.

Total—29.

Pairs were announced as follows: Ralston, Indiana, and Bruce.

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Maryland, Democrat, for, with Spencer, Republican, Missouri, against. Johnson, Farmer-Labor, Minnesota, and Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, for, with King, Democrat, Utah, against.

Reed, Missouri, and Stephens, Mississippi, Democrats, for, with Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma, against.

Senators Lenroot (R.), Wisconsin, and Shields (D.), Tennessee, were absent and unpaired. There is one vacancy, the seat formerly held by the late Senator Brandegee of Connecticut.

MASTER PAINTERS TO INCORPORATE

Decision to convert the Society of Master House Painters and Decorators into an incorporation was reached at today's session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the organization held in Horticultural Hall. Although as an incorporation the society will issue no shares, it has provided for the holding of personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding \$2,000,000.

At the final business session of the convention tomorrow morning the revised constitution and by-laws under the proposed incorporation will be presented and the president for the ensuing year elected. This afternoon Prof. David D. Vaughan of Boston University lectured on "The Human Factor in Business." The convention will be brought to a close Thursday evening with the annual banquet and reception in Horticultural Hall.

ARCHITECTS DISCUSS BOSTON'S AIR FUTURE

"City Planning," "Plans for Making Boston a National Airport," "Regional Planning for the Future," "Terminals for Airplane Landings," and "Airplane Routes of the Future" were topics discussed at a joint meeting of the Boston Society of Architects and the Boston Society of Landscape Architects in the Boston Chamber of Commerce last night.

Among the speakers were Charles D. Maginnis, Louis Underwood, John Nolen, Arthur A. Shurtleff, Warren Manning, Arthur Comey, and Herbert J. Sullaway.

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NEW YORK

Social Work Lecture Course Opens at Simmons College

Joseph Lee, President of Playground Association of America, Conducts First of 12 Meetings Designed to Unite Efforts in Boston

Directors of social agencies, members of committees and volunteers in executive positions in Boston social work gathered at the school for social work of Simmons College yesterday afternoon for the opening of a lecture-course especially designed for them by the college.

The course is the first of its kind in Boston and is modeled after the first such course, given in New York City last year. The 12 lectures are to be delivered by men and women regarded as authorities in the various phases of social work, the object being to make the course a kind of symposium of experiences, theories and conclusions.

Opening with Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America, the Massachusetts Civic League and the Boston Community Service, the speakers include Robert A. Woods, head resident of South End House; Charles M. Peterson, secretary of the Permanent Charity Fund; Miss Laura G. Woodberry, secretary, Social Service Exchange; Stockton Raymond, general secretary Boston Family Welfare Society; Robert Kelso, general secretary Boston Council of Social Agencies; Dr. Maurice Hexter, executive director Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; John Van Varenwyck, vice-president Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Speaking yesterday, Joseph Lee said that the big thing in social work was to find the complement to the individual in question. Paderewski

in a place where there was never a piano, would not have been Paderewski. Everyone needs some particular thing to enable him to serve in the capacity for which he is best qualified, Mr. Lee said. To find what that need is and supply it, Mr. Lee explained, was like giving a man a key to open a door to treasures.

No one should ever be looked upon as hopeless, Mr. Lee declared. Families, he said, should be kept together so far as possible and a boy should have an official part in the home. The mother's task might be lightened; the teaching of plays, dramatics, the telling of stories, a visit to the country, the speaker explained, might do much to bring color and beauty into her life.

The time had passed in the United States when one-half of the people did not know that the other fellow was a human being, Mr. Lee said the time had come, he added, when this other half had got to be taken care of and brought into its own.

HARVARD SCHOOLS GAINS

More than 125 applications for admission to the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration at the beginning of the second half of the school year are announced at the school. This is the largest number to apply at the mid-year since such entrance was made possible. Increased interest in the school is attributed in part to the recent endowments for its expansion.

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KANSAS CITY DRAWS PLANS FOR SIX NEW HIGH SCHOOLS

Three Will Be Junior High Buildings—Board of Education Points to Unprecedented Enrollment as Cause of Demand

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1 (Special)—Six new high schools, three of them junior high schools, are included in the construction plans of the Kansas City Board of Education. Three of the buildings are under construction or contract. The extensive building program has been undertaken because of an unprecedented increase in enrollment in city schools.

The new buildings will be located so to give every part of the city ready access to high and junior high schools. The new structures are to be in addition to the recently completed Westport Junior High School, one of the most modern and commodious school buildings in the city. It was opened for use this year, completed at an expense of approximately \$1,000,000.

The Central Junior High School, one of the six buildings, now is nearing completion. It will supply

ment the facilities of the Central High School in the east central section of the city. The cost of the new building will be \$550,000.

The new Pasco High School, in the southeast section, will cost the same amount. It is under contract and may be ready for use next September. It will have 65 classrooms, an auditorium seating 1500 persons, two gymnasiums, a swimming pool and manual training shops.

The Southwest High School, at Sixty-Fifth Street and Wornall Road, will be a structure of similar proportions. Excavation work has been begun for this building, the initial unit of which will accommodate 650 students.

The additional buildings contemplated are a high school in the northeast section, to relieve the overflow from a similar institution there, a junior high in the same district and another junior high for use of the west side of the city.

The Library

Scotland's National Library

SCOTLAND'S National Library is a new institution. Better known as the Advocates' Library, before the Faculty of Advocates recently presented it to the Scottish Nation, its story is well worth recalling. From small beginnings arose this magnificent collection of books and priceless manuscripts.

In 1580 a committee of the faculty recommended the expenditure of between £3000 and £4000 (Scots) "on the best and finest law books and other law books . . . that the same may be a fondle for an Advocate where to my lawyers and others may leave their books." Not till 1652, however, did the library actually come into existence. In November of that year a house was leased at the annual rent of £20 (Scots), in which to keep the "books." Two years later two members of the faculty were appointed Curators Bibliotheca, and in 1654, too, the first keeper, or "Bibliothecarius," as he was styled, was appointed at the yearly salary of five marks. From that date the growth of the library has been continuous.

In 1700, while the collection of books was housed in rooms situated in the Exchange Stairs, Parliament Close, it very narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire, and was then removed for greater safety to its present place, though its accumulation of volumes and papers has far outgrown the space afforded by the long, low chambers under Parliament Hall. The copyright privileges conferred on the Advocates at the passing of the first British Copyright Act in 1709, enabling it to procure a gratis copy of every book issued in Britain, have been of service in swelling its numbers.

From numerous gifts, and purchases by the Faculty itself. Its catalogue for 1692—67 years before the Sloane bequest started the beginnings of the British Museum Library in London and 15 years earlier than Marshall's Library in Dublin—enumerates 3140 books. Today, about 750,000 volumes line the shelves and fill presses.

Among its many manuscripts are the priceless collections of Spotswood, Woodrow, and Calderwood—the fullest sources yet known for Scottish political and seventeenth century political, social, and ecclesiastical history. There are, too, the Harlaar collections, Sir James Balfour's and the Harlaar papers, containing letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and many State manuscripts of great value. Among other treasures are Sir David Lindsay's fourteenth century heraldic manuscripts, and, in especial, the garner of Scottish poetry which George Bannatyne formed in 1568, and also the famous Auchinleck collection of English poems and metrical romances, presented by Sir Alexander Boswell in 1774.

From the date of its foundation there have been only fifteen keepers—the most notable of them, David

KANSAS CITY MASONS PLAN \$300,000 BUILDING

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence)—An addition to Kansas City's list of imposing Masonic structures will be a seven-story hotel and lodge building, plans for the construction of which have been announced by Gate City Lodge 552, A. F. and A. M. The new building will be on East Avenue, near Thirty-First Street. It will cost \$300,000. The sixth and seventh floors will serve as lodge quarters. The first floor will be used for shops and the next four for hotel purposes.

Part of the space which the lodge has reserved for the building will be used for the erection of one-story shop buildings, so that protection may be afforded either side of the main structure and plenty of light and fresh air assured. The Ivanhoe Masonic Temple on Linwood Boulevard, the newest of the Masonic buildings at present, was completed at a cost of more than \$500,000.

CHILD LABOR BAN FAVORED (CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Ratification of the Child-Labor Amendment is favored by the trustees of the Chicago Federation, representing 700 Protestant churches. They have petitioned the next Legislature to ratify the amendment.

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Strawberries and Mangosteens, Latex-Covered, Keep Fresh, Delicate Flavor

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Dec. 24—Tropical fruits delivered in temperate climates without the use of cold storage—such was the alluring possibility discussed at the Pan-Pacific Food Conference held lately in Hawaii.

Dr. P. J. S. Cramer of Java claimed to have discovered a method of shipping tropical fruits to the temperate zones without special cold storage. Any fruit, he said, dipped in rubber latex becomes covered with an air-proof sheath, and this simple treatment allows its shipment as ordinary freight. Dr. Cramer said that he had sent fresh strawberries in this way which had retained their flavor, form and aroma and the same stage of ripeness for a fortnight.

People who have been to the tropics and have tasted the delicious mango and mangosteen, the latter so delicate a fruit that it has never been successfully exported, will be glad to hear that both these fruits have been latex-dipped and shipped from Java to Paris, arriving in perfect condition.

Dr. Cramer tried dipping one-half of green bananas. The exclusion of the air by the film of latex kept that half green and unripe, while the other matured in the ordinary course. The film of latex is easily peeled off.

DANISH MINISTER'S BILL WOULD REDUCE WORKING HOURS TO 42

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Social Minister, Mr. Borgbjerg, has put forward a bill limiting the working hours to eight hours a day or 42 hours a week in practically all branches of work. When the organizations of employers and men are agreed, the Labor Council can give dispensation from this law, but the hours must in no case exceed nine hours a day. Overtime is allowed under certain conditions, and with somewhat stringent limitations; pay not less than 25 per cent above normal pay. The law, which the Minister is aware will interfere considerably with existing conditions, is to be revised after three years.

The same Minister has put forward a bill introducing workmen's councils in all undertakings employing not less than 10 hands who have completed their eighth year, when at least half of the employees in the undertaking desire it.

These councils will consist of from three to seven members, who must belong to trade organizations and fulfill other conditions. These councils watch over the interests of the workers and will do all in their power to further the welfare and development of the undertakings, in which they are employed and to maintain good relations between employers and employees.

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SUNSET STORIES

Another Funny Farm

"UNCLE JIM'S coming home to-night, and he'll tell us my 'black' story. Maybe it'll be about a great, big bear, you know," and Rob took little Cora's hand and led her to the window to watch for Uncle Jim's return from the trip on which he had gone after telling the "gold" story about the goldfish farm.

However, after Uncle Jim's arrival, when he had finished supper, and was seated again in the big chair with Cora on his knee and Rob beside him, the children learned that the "black" story wasn't to be about a bear.

"Didn't you see any—not one big, black bear—cause you were out west where they ought to be?" Rob pleaded.

"Not one, son—not a bear—but I did see some foxes—silver black foxes."

"Were they in the woods?"

"Well, no, they were in wire yards."

"Ooh!" said Rob slowly and somewhat disappointed, "just in a park, you mean."

"Wrong again, these fellows were on a farm—a fox farm."

"Oh, another funny kind of farm?"

"That's right," Uncle Jim answered, "and a new kind of farming for the United States, though for years there have been fox farms in Alaska and Canada. In fact there is a famous and very interesting one in Nova Scotia. Can you find that on the map? Suppose we look."

Rob ran across the room, carefully lifted Father's big atlas from its shelf, and carried it to Uncle Jim who spread it on his lap and opened it to the map that showed Nova Scotia.

"Here it is, you see," he said, "far enough north to have crisp, cold weather which the foxes need."

"But you weren't up there, Uncle Jim?"

"No indeed, but now they have found that they can also raise foxes down here. There is a farm high in the mountains of California, for in the mountains they have sharp winter weather, and that is what the foxes need."

"And that's where you were, wasn't it, Uncle Jim?"

"Yes, sir, those are the ones I saw."

"Were the foxes wild? What were they doing?"

"When I saw them they were rather happy, for they were eating their breakfast."

"Oh, what did they eat, Uncle Jim?"

"Yes, sir—just like boys and girls they had a big dish of oatmeal—some fish, and an apple for dessert."

"Foxes eat oatmeal?" Rob laughed at the thought.

"And that's not all," Uncle Jim smiled. "They have bread and milk for supper and some lettuce every day."

"Oh isn't that funny, Cora—just what we have sometimes? Can't we have a fox then, because we can just give it some of our food?"

Then Uncle Jim threw back his head and laughed. "I'm afraid not. What would Mother say to a pair of foxes in the house? And besides they are much too expensive for pets and always remain wild and shy. Why, do you know, Rob, that a pair of those animals would cost you at least \$1000?"

"Whew—\$1000!" and Rob looked disappointed. "Of course then I can't have any."

"But I tell you what we can do," said Uncle Jim, as he pulled little Cora up onto one shoulder and Rob onto the other and rode them laughing about the room. "The next time I make that trip we'll see if you two and Mother and Daddy can't come too."

40,000 CANADIANS RETURN OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—During the first 11 months of the past year 121,685 immigrants came to Canada, of whom 56,925 were British, 15,587 from the United States and 49,173 from other countries. This is 9000 less than for the same period last year, the difference being due mainly to the fact that no British harvesters were brought in during 1924, and there was a falling off in American immigration. The most interesting phase, from the Canadian viewpoint, was the return of more than 40,000 native born, who had spent six months or longer in the United States.

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NEW NAME TALKED FOR EAST ST. LOUIS

City of 70,000 in Illinois Seeks Distinctive Title

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—There's something in a name, after all, say certain citizens behind a movement to give this city of 70,000 population a new name. Town meetings are being held to discuss the subject and a general meeting has been called for January.

East St. Louis is in Illinois, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, about a mile distant. The smaller city has its own business center, factories and other separate elements, and in recent years has been making strides forward.

HUNGARIAN FLIGHT DATA ENCOURAGING

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A report of Hungarian aviation statistics rendered by native companies for the first half of this year has just become available. There have been in all 453 flights made by these civil concerns over the period mentioned; this represents 65 more flights than in the first six months of 1923. No accidents occurred during this time. There were 519 passengers carried, as against 324; and 48,670 kilograms of goods, as against 9297 for the equivalent period during the preceding year.

Two Hungarian companies and one Franco-Rumanian are in competition, running air routes from Budapest to Vienna, and from Budapest to Belgrade. The Hungarian concern, known respectively as the Hungarian Air Traffic Company and the Aero Express Company, employ 11 machines and nine pilots; the foreign competitor owns 28 machines and uses 14 pilots.

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We are now showing Smart Apparel for Southern Resort Wear and for Early Spring

Fashions for Southern Resorts Those who are going South will want a wardrobe that shows the outstanding style notes, already sponsored at Deauville and other French resorts. Or those who are not going to the lazy land of palm leaves, but who wish to know what the spring mode will be, will find our Palm Beach displays most interesting. Third Floor Emery, Bird, Thayer Company PETTICOAT LANE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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TACNA-ARICA DECISION MAY HELP BOLIVIA

Nation an Interested, Sea-
portless-Onlooker in
Peru-Chile Dispute

This is the third of a series of four articles by Wallace Thompson dealing with the Tacna-Arica dispute between Peru and Chile. A comprehensive survey of this situation which involves, in a measure, peace in South America, was one of the objectives of Mr. Thompson's recent trip through South America for The Christian Science Monitor. The next issue in the hands of President Coolidge for arbitration, and his decision is expected soon.

The attitude of Bolivia toward the disposal of the disputed province of Tacna-Arica is one of an onlooker free from the slightest prejudice in favor of either of the parties, but keenly interested in the solution because it expects to adapt that result to its own profit.

The settlement of the 40-year-old controversy between Peru and Chile is now in the hands of President Coolidge. He is expected to decide whether a plebiscite shall be held as provided in the treaty of 1883. The issue is whether this plebiscite, originally set for 10 years after the signing of the treaty, shall be held now.

Peru insists that Chile has now changed the population of the province so completely that the outcome of the plebiscite is a foregone conclusion, and Chile insists that the circumstances which have delayed the plebiscite for 30 years now, for the first time, make it possible to hold this plebiscite fairly.

Chile's Expansion
Bolivia was an ally of Peru in the "War of the Pacific" (1879-1883) and lost to Chile the rich provinces of Antofagasta, which important port was once the outlet of Bolivia to the Pacific Ocean. Peru lost the province of Tarapaca, to the north of Antofagasta. Chile, thus acquiring the only commercial nitrate fields in the world, half, roughly, at the expense of Bolivia, and half at the expense of Peru.

The status of Tarapaca was settled definitely in the treaty between Peru and Chile signed at Ancón, at the close of the war, and Tacna-Arica, the adjoining province to the north of Tarapaca, (and containing no nitrates or other great wealth) left to the plebiscite, which has not been held. Bolivia's loss was settled first by the treaty closing the war, and second by a later treaty in which all rights were definitely waived to any future claim to Antofagasta or any other territory held by Chile.

Under the arrangements made by the final agreements between Bolivia and Chile, Chile built a railway from Arica, in the disputed province, to La Paz, giving Bolivia thus a third and by far the shortest outlet to the Pacific, through territory held by Chile. The title to the portion of this railway lying within present Bolivian territory was ceded to Bolivia by Chile.

This arrangement apparently settled forever all questions between Bolivia and Chile, but the revival of the Tacna-Arica question by its submission to the President of the United States as arbitrator has revived Bolivian ambitions to an unexpected degree.

Compromise Outlined
The most interesting recent intimation of this revival appeared in the suggestion made in an anonymous article in Foreign Affairs Magazine, in which it was suggested that a solution of the Peru-Chile controversy over Tacna-Arica would be the ceding of this territory to Bolivia, which in turn should cede to Chile and Peru, each, sections of inland territory adjoining those two countries.

Whether or not this article was registered at The Christian Science Publishing House.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Rosa M. Miller, California; Mrs. Caroline H. Godfrey, Corrington, Ga.; Kenneth Vogel, St. Louis, Mo.

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inspired by Bolivian interests is immaterial; it is certainly true—perhaps not unnatural—that Bolivia would welcome such a pleasant solution of the neighborhood quarrel at its doors. There was, at one time, an effort to make Bolivia party to the present arbitration, and indeed Bolivia itself had brought the question of its seaport and the Chile-Peru controversy up before the Council of the League of Nations. But neither Peru nor Chile is now willing to have Bolivia take part.

Meanwhile, Bolivian elements insist that the matter seems to be stirring public opinion preparatory to some demands which have not yet become clear. It is stated, for instance, that Bolivia will demand that in the final solution of the "Question of the Pacific," as they like to call it in Peru and Bolivia, the return of Antofagasta itself to Bolivia as a means of wiping out the "ancient grudge" which "may at any moment break out into the flames of war."

"Fantastic" Demand
This demand has of course something of the fantastic about it, but there is an extremely serious side to it. This is the fact that Bolivia, which long ago gave up hope (and on this basis settled matters) of regaining Antofagasta or anything else from Chile on its own initiative or even with the aid of Peru, is now looking to the United States to "fight the wrong."

The acceptance by the Washington Government of the rôle of arbitrator in the Tacna-Arica matter was sure, in the opinion of many observers, to bring on some new problems, and the whispering about Antofagasta is one of the first such to appear. American bankers recently floated a large Bolivian loan, and the result of the combination is said to be that Bolivia, formerly considered the United States' ally, now looks to the United States for support in other ways. One Bolivian official recently asserted publicly:

"Now that the United States has made us a loan, it becomes the duty of the United States to secure us a seaport."

The decision of President Coolidge in the Tacna-Arica matter will close the problem between Peru and Chile only if he decides in favor of Chile—that is, decides that the plebiscite should be held. If he decides in favor of Peru, that is, that the provision for a plebiscite in the treaty of Ancón, has been violated by the lapse of time and the refusal of Chile to hold the plebiscite before now, the real settlement of the "Question of the Pacific" will remain.

Peru says that in this case the matter will be promptly resubmitted to the President of the United States, and it goes without saying in the observation of anyone in Bolivia, that at the same time the Bolivian claims to Antofagasta or at least to an outlet to the Pacific, will then also be brought up. The "Question of the Pacific" is a pot which is boiling merrily in Bolivia since the addition of the pleasant fresh fuel of Washington's acceptance of the rôle of arbitrator.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT LIKELY
Prospects of an early settlement of the strike at the Waltham Watch Company which has involved 2900 workers since its beginning last August, were considered bright today, following the submission of terms of agreement to strikers and the company by the state board of conciliation and arbitration. The proposed agreement will come before the workers at a special meeting tonight in the South Junior High School, Waltham.

SCHOONER MARY AT NEWPORT
NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 6.—The schooner Mary, en route to the West Indies, the Caribbean and Central America, with her crew of two, Henry C. Roland of Washington, and Richard Matthew Haller of East Boothbay, Me., authors, put in here yesterday for repairs. It is expected that the Mary will sail today for Norfolk, Va., to provision there for the next jump, to the West Indies.

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EGYPT'S STATUS TO BE DISCUSSED

Foreign Policy Association
to Hear Eminent Leaders
on Recent Crisis

Two speakers of international note, both leaders in British politics, Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air in the recent Labor Cabinet, and Sir Willoughby H. Dickinson, president of the Federation of League of Nations Societies, will address the luncheon meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, Saturday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Egypt and Its International Position" will be discussed from all aspects at this session. Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, chairman, said today that effort was being made to obtain one or two other speakers who would represent the different viewpoints in the British-Egyptian situation, both with regard to the former's protective policy over the country and as to Egypt's relation to the League of Nations.

Since the war Lord Thomson has been an active worker in the British Labor Party. He was attached to the council of action, accompanied the Labor commission to Ireland in 1923, and went to the Ruhr in 1923 as military adviser. He has been instrumental in the commercial development of aircraft in England.

Sir Willoughby Dickinson's command of the Egyptian situation will take on special interest because of his intimate connection with the League. From 1915 to 1918 he was chairman of the League of Nations Society and from 1920 to 1922 he was vice-president of the International Union of League of Nations Societies.

Following the addresses the meeting will be conducted as an open forum.

**ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL
SEEKING \$100,000 FUND**
Opening with a dinner at the Hotel Somerset tomorrow at 6:45 p. m., Roxbury Latin School, said to be the oldest privately endowed school in the United States, will launch a campaign for \$100,000 for the erection of a new building and enlarged endowment. Lands acquired in West Roxbury will provide the site and extensive playgrounds and athletic fields.

Prof. George L. Kittredge of Harvard University, the Very Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., are to be speakers at the dinner.

The school has been in continuous operation since its establishment in 1645, 15 years after the settlement of Boston, to fit the children for public service, both in Church and Commonwealth in succeeding ages. It has numbered some of the most noted men of the community among its students. The campaign is under the chairmanship of Roger Ernest, its headquarters at 50 Congress Street. It will continue through Jan. 22.

**PITTSFIELD SHOWS
INDUSTRIAL GAINS**
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 7. (Special.)—Pittsfield passed two manufacturing establishments in 1923 according to the census.

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LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
DINNER
Table d'Hôte and a La Carte
MR. LEON MARX, Violinist
and
MRS. MARX, Pianist
will play from 6 to 8 o'clock
every evening

According to the state census of manufactures, the figures of which for this city have just become available, the average number of wage earners was 9937, an increase of 1683 over 1922. Wages paid were \$13,144,043, an increase of \$3,402,871, and the total value of products was \$51,302,162, a gain of \$10,308,049.

LOW-PRICED TOURS TO EUROPE PENDING

Steamship Agents Expect Banner
Year for Boston Port

Although the ocean steamship lines are carrying fewer immigrants than in previous years, the special tourist business and renovated third-class travel has picked up to a large extent, according to steamship passenger agents here, who predict a big year in transatlantic travel during 1925. Bookings have already assumed larger proportions than at this time last year and arrangement of many low-priced tours for the coming spring, summer and fall is expected to make 1925 a banner season.

Figures just issued by the Cunard Steamship Company, which has maintained a Boston passenger service from European ports for more than a century, show an increase in the number of persons sailing from this port in that company's vessels during 1924, while the same increase obtains in the number of persons arriving at Boston, when immigrants are expected.

The greater portion of those arriving at this port were Americans who had been on European tours; British, French and northern Europeans coming to visit this country and those admitted under the restricted immigration laws to settle in the United States.

Reports received through immigration and customs officials, as well as European steamship agents, continue to show that Boston is gaining popularity as a port of entry for Europeans owing to expeditionary handling of passengers and baggage and the courteous treatment accorded passengers at this port by governmental officers.

Local steamship men predict that this reputation is bound to be reflected in larger numbers of travelers from Europe to the United States through the Port of Boston.

CARNIVAL DATES ANNOUNCED
ORONO, Me., Jan. 7.—The fourth annual winter carnival of the University of Maine, which was held in 1921, it was announced yesterday by B. W. English '25 of New Haven, Conn., president of the Intramural Athletic Association, Intercollegiate, interfraternity and intercollegiate competitions will be held, many of them at the Penobscot Valley Country Club. The carnival ball will be held on Friday, Feb. 20.

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Every garment embodies the fine workmanship, style and quality that has made Komiss famous.
As Pictured, \$63
Made of Kashmir-Kashmiana, trimmed with luxurious furs on collar, cuffs and front. All the new bright shades. Formerly sold at \$97. Now priced \$63.
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Furs**
Every garment embodies the fine workmanship, style and quality that has made Komiss famous.
As Pictured, \$63
Made of Kashmir-Kashmiana, trimmed with luxurious furs on collar, cuffs and front. All the new bright shades. Formerly sold at \$97. Now priced \$63.
Komiss Prices Are Never High

TWO NEW ROAD PLANS FAVORED

Relief Sought for Traffic
Congestion on Routes
to South Shore

Proposals for two new highways in Boston for the elimination of traffic congestion in roads leading to the South Shore are provided in plans filed by the Metropolitan Planning Division with the clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday at the State House.

The more important recommendation calls for the construction of a "southern artery," a counterpart of the highway soon to be built through Somerville to the Wellington Bridge. This would run from the junction of Blue Hill Avenue and Morton Street, through Morton Street and along the lines of Codman and Marsh streets to Neponset Bridge, along the Quincy Shore Drive, and then to the proposed Pilgrim Highway, which would carry it to Washington Street and then along North Street to Quincy Avenue. The estimated cost of this improvement would be \$1,575,000.

To Meet Pilgrim Highway
The second suggestion is for a "by-pass" around Quincy Square on the present Brook Road-Adams Street route. This route will go from Matapan Square through Blue Hill Avenue and Brook Road to Adams Street, along a widened Adams Street to the Furnace Brook Parkway, across Hancock Street and through a new highway to meet the Pilgrim Highway at a point near the junction of Sea and Valley Streets. The cost of the improvement would be \$835,000.

The division believes that both improvements are necessary, because of the tremendous increase in travel to the South Shore in recent years, and because of the hopeless confusion in Quincy on Sundays during the summer. It considers the "southern artery" as of first importance, however, for 30 per cent of the Matapan Square-Brook Road traffic originates north of Morton Street, and a diversion at that point would offer great relief.

Route Not Approved
The division rejected another proposal to run the "southern artery" along a route following Morton Street to the Lower Mills, and then by a new highway around Milton Hill and through existing streets to Quincy. This route would have to be limited to a 60-foot street for the greater part of its distance, whereas the other route, at its narrowest point, would be 70 feet wide.

The division recommends that the improvements be financed in the

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This is the sort of a sale of which women wise in the ways of economy quickly avail themselves. For these sheets and pillow cases are the sort well known for their excellent quality.

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Second Floor, North

same manner as the "metropolitan artery" of last year. The metropolitan district would assume the cost of the new boulevards along the Quincy shore; the State, through its motor-vehicle funds, would pay 25 per cent of the total; and the remainder would be assessed on the cities and towns directly benefited, by a commission named by the Supreme Court.

JAPAN SOCIETY OF BOSTON MEETS

Fifth Annual Reception Made
Typical of Oriental Fête

Typical of the native festive celebration, the fifth annual New Year's reception of the Japan Society of Boston was held last night at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. With the rooms decorated in Japanese style, the occasion was made the more Oriental with Mrs. M. Onagawa of New York City in the rôle of a Japanese hostess, accustomed as she would be to entertain society in her home.

James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, welcomed the guests and introduced the Rev. Edward L. Gulick, president of the Japan Society, who gave a brief account of the history, the work and purposes of the society. He stressed the fact that it would ever be the aim of the organization to promote friendly relations between the Americans and Japanese both locally and internationally.

With the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the society the personnel of the governing board now follows: The Rev. Edward L. Gulick, president; William H. Randall, vice-president; Mrs. Arline W. Adams, vice-president; Herbert R. Simonds, secretary; Louis A. Lebowich, treasurer; also Miss Marian Irwin, Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, Dr. William F. Sloane, Dr. George W. Tupper and Mrs. Clara Berwick Walker.

RAIL TAX CHANGE FAVORED
PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 7.—A resolution in favor of modification of the present railroad tax was passed by the executive council of the state Chamber of Commerce here yesterday. The council also went on record as favoring the application by tax officials of a fair and conservative valuation upon farms, industries and the tourist interest of Maine.

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Musical Events—Theaters—Art News

Music News and Reviews

John C. Thomas Soloist
With Cleveland Symphony

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Not only in Asaklon, but everywhere else, prophets are held in disrepute. Nevertheless, we are willing to stake our reputation as a guesser that in the harpist John Charles Thomas the concert and operatic stage of both hemispheres will in no distant future have one of its brightest ornaments. Which does indeed sound a bit flamboyant, especially if we consider that a very few seasons ago Mr. Thomas was singing ditties in musical comedies, with a "beauty chorus," usually more personable and agile than he, to supply the refrain. But we stand our guess.

In the latest pair of symphony concerts Mr. Thomas scored a remarkable success. Understandably, for he disclosed a voice superb in timbre and power, flawless tone production and a style at once persuasive and authoritative. Rumor has it that Mr. Thomas intends to go abroad next season, with European opera houses as his goal. In a couple of years or less, we imagine, he will be coming back, and if he follows precedent he will become a member of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's happy family.

The symphony was Dvorak's "New World," a work which seems to cause our higher intelligentsia to grieve, and to deplore the lack of taste in the musical proletariat. However, about 99 out of 100 in the audience (including the present writer) enjoyed it tremendously and showed their pleasure in unmistakable fashion. The reasons for the popularity of the "New World" are not far to seek. It is fresh, tuneful, spontaneous, buoyant, qualities calculated to make any music liked. Mr. Sokoloff accorded the score a reading that was at once sympathetic and spirited; and our orchestra is now at the top of its form. So the rout of the "highbrows" was complete.

Mr. Sokolowski Presents

"Bruckner's Symphony No. 7"
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—The lower of musical novelties, today's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra was indeed a treat, because of the four numbers on the program three were new to Philadelphia audiences. The number which had been previously played by the orchestra was the "Japanese Nocturne" of Henry Eichheim. The Bruckner symphony No. 7, the "War Dance," from an orchestral suite called "The Battle of the Mountains" by Henry Joslyn of Indianapolis, and Pieni's "Procession" from the "Paysages Français," had their first performances here.

The symphony, played in honor of the centennial of the composer's work, was impressive in its magnitude and in its dignity of conception, although the music leans heavily upon Wagner, whom Bruckner adored and whose artistic and musical ideas, it said, he endeavored to interpret in the symphonic form. In the seventh symphony there are more than mere passing suggestions of Wagner and here there are extended passages in which both mood and structure are essentially Wagnerian.

But, in spite of this, the seventh symphony is no mere copy of the mighty Richard. It has a strong, romantic color and feeling—much more than any of his earlier symphonies—to say nothing of the superb musical workmanship, in which Bruckner had few equals and still fewer superiors.

Following this massive work was the "War Dance" of Henry Joslyn. As the composer says in his own note about it, there is more than a hint of jazz in the music, but this assists in producing the atmosphere which is the real heart of the composition. It is a most interesting work, which perhaps leaves the listener a little at sea as to the exact intention of the composer, even after he has explained that which "war" is one of freedom, intellectual and political.

Henry Eichheim's "Japanese Nocturne," too, is chiefly an atmospheric work, and Mr. Eichheim, largely by means of percussion instruments, unites in tone and impressive numbers, has secured an essentially Eastern flavor, not alone of melody but even more of ensemble.

The Pieni "Procession" is another tonal picture, more conventional and elaborate in orchestration, but again atmospheric, although of a very different sort, is its chief characteristic. As in the case of the others, it may have lost some of its full effect by being performed as a separate unit, but as a component unit of a suite.

Oratorio in Toronto

TORONTO, Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence).—The annual performance of Handel's "The Messiah" was given this year in St. Paul's Anglican Church. The Toronto Oratorio Society, under Dr. Edward Bromberg, gave a magnificent rendering of Handel's music, as fine as has been heard in years, for Dr. Bromberg takes a great deal of care with every item, and does not save up for a grand climax in the "Hallelujah Chorus." The circumstances of the performance are significant of the change in the musical life of Toronto in the last 10 years. This city is recognized as a choral center. It enjoys that reputation in all parts of the continent, thanks largely to the activities of the Mendelssohn Choir on the road.

But there does seem to be a steady

drift away from oratorio even in Toronto, which was once its loyal home. The people who still attend are largely men and women who have sung the music in the youth. They carry their scores and follow the parts as closely as students at their tasks. Presentations of other oratorios that were disastrous financially have caused nearly all except Handel's masterpiece to be placed on the shelf.

This year, "The Messiah" was not given in a large concert hall as heretofore. Expensive soloists no longer come from the United States and even from England for these occasions, as they did before the war. Local vocalists did these parts this week, and acquitted themselves most creditably.

But it does seem as though oratorios had passed permanently from the concert halls to the churches. The success of "The Messiah" this season would seem to indicate that it will remain and prosper in its new environment. There is nothing more conservative than choral music, but even it feels the influence of modern tendencies.

Waghalter as Conductor
of the State Symphony

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Ignatz Waghalter made his first appearance as conductor of the State Symphony Orchestra this afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Waghalter gave a concert last season in Carnegie Hall, his account. Scarcely a man has had the enterprise to do that but has been rewarded with a conductorship somewhere. Mr. Waghalter showed a year ago what he could do, and now when the State Symphony wants a change of musical directors, he gets the job.

Good for Waghalter! He is a new type here, and one undoubtedly needed. His business is conducting and nothing else. He has fought his way up through the opera houses and concert halls of European cities, and he has won. He cannot be expected to please all New York listeners, but he is sure to exact good playing from his players and to know, without any misgiving in his own thoughts, precisely how he wants to have music sound.

On the program today was the Liszt Hungarian rhapsody, No. 1, which was beyond dispute played in a manner at once Hungarian and rhapsodic. The flavor of gypsy tune was there to be relished, and the new, somewhat whimsical style was there to be enjoyed.

Koussevitzky again
Serge Koussevitzky appeared in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 1, directing the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Berlioz "Roman Carnival" overture, the Schubert "Erlöschen" symphony, the Liszt symphony in D major and the Stravinsky "Sacred du Printemps." That is enough to say, except that everybody was mystified with the "Unfinished" symphony and put remarkably at ease with regard to the "Sacred du Printemps." Schubert sounded strange, but somehow right; Stravinsky sounded no longer strange, and therefore scarcely right.

In Koussevitzky, we must remember, we have a Russian speaking to us in terms of Russian thinking. Necessarily, the romanticism of Schubert will be a Russian romanticism, not a German, nor a British, nor an American. The sentimentalism of the sentimentalism of Pushkin, more than it will that of Goethe, Byron or Irving. Melancholy, instead of being tender and reserved, will be morbid and downright; humor, instead of being gracious and quiet, will be hearty and noisy.

Damrosch and Dal Monte
Walter Damrosch reappeared at the head of the New York Symphony in Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Jan. 2, with Mme. Toti dal Monte, soprano, assisting in the program. Mr. Damrosch presented the fifth symphony of Tchaikovsky, and short pieces by Schumann and Pieni, the last the march of the fauns from the ballet, "Cydalise," which every conductor who has as brilliant a fund as Mr. Damrosch has in Georges Barrère ought to put into his repertoire.

Mme. Myra Hess, pianist, gave a

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recital in Aeolian Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 3, making a marked success of interpretations of pieces by the Spanish composers, de Falla and Granados, and maintaining her right to first rank by her playing of Chopin works, including the nocturne in E minor, op. 9, No. 1; and the études, op. 10, No. 12, and op. 25, No. 7.

Rosenthal

Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, gave a recital this afternoon in the Wolfson Bureau series of subscription concerts at Carnegie Hall. He gave a masterly, though somewhat matter-of-fact, study of the Schumann fantasia in C major, op. 17, and he distinguished himself for grace, ease and charm beyond most, if not all, other pianists in a group of Chopin pieces that included 10 preludes, a mazurka, a valse arranged by himself, and the "Polonaise" song in G major, arranged by Liszt.

What Mr. Rosenthal does in a way that nobody else can do is to take listeners back into the nineteenth century and to the playing of old, a past record. Not the whole thing, perhaps, but certainly the part of main position; on this occasion the Chopin numbers, while the Chopin-Liszt "Polonaise" song was under performance, listeners were actually back in the eighties, and by only a little drawing on their fancies, even back a couple of decades further, when Liszt was in the flower of his renown.

Boston Art Notes

AT THE Vose Galleries on Boylston Street, Boston, there is an exhibition of paintings by old masters. Although the earlier exponents of the brush were no simpler in their methods, and certainly more generous in detail than modern painters, we can truthfully say that it is restful to look at such pictures. In the first place, we have grown up with many of these early ideas.

mini recalls Guardi and those other early Italian landscapists who painted fragments of classical architecture. A Dutch genre street scene by A. van Arnolt Maes, a "Boys and Pigs" by George Morland, include further variations on subjects that have been passed.

Theodore Cor

At Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, there is an exhibit of paintings by Theodore Cor. Although he paints in oils, the medium seems to take on a certain fluency in his hand that gives the delicate luminous quality that is usually peculiar to water color. Florida and Cape Cod have provided him with subject matter that is suitable, indeed, to his style.

Although the name Dodge MacKnight will occur to the visitor immediately on entering the gallery, the impression leaves him very soon.

To be sure, Mr. Cor has a taste for generous portions of vermilion with violet shadows and emerald green, veritable feasts of color; these festive colors do not dominate. For he is at his best in the cool recesses of blue and green, intermingled with the subtle patterns of conchoid trees. In these moments, color and form become one undifferentiated. The trees stand tall with pointed firm foliage interwoven. Bare thin trees, gnarled and misshapen by storm and wind are painted against green skies. Still, glistening marshes are hidden

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Comedy by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, Which is Running at the Bijou Theater, New York.

In strips of varicolored turf. A cold blue light envelopes a "Lake in Spring." In still-life the artist is more avowedly a decorator, less concerned with the pressing force of the elements. He enjoys a freedom in the indulgence of the sheltered luxury of the indoors. And then, there are moments when details dissolve, becoming pale tinted vapors, becoming a remote step, indeed, from the acute statement of the vermiculations.

Theodore Cor

Portrait drawings by Frederick E. Wallace are shown. Faces that are familiar to Bostonians are drawn with a careful and most dependable technique. Red and brown crayon are the medium. The artist shows indubitably that the most significant thing in a portrait is the eyes. He proceeds to make them the focal point, with the rest of the details subsidiary. Small pastel landscapes by Kate L. Cothern are shown, also, miscellaneous etchings by masters.

"The Dutch Girl," an opera with music by Emerich Kalman, is soon to be produced by R. O. Brackett.

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BY GEORGE KELLY

The Show-Off

Now Playing Its Second Year of Success in New York
A Delightful American Comedy

"Patience" Revived in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Jan. 5

AT THE Provincetown Playhouse, "Patience," a comic aesthetic opera, written by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Arthur Sullivan, directed by Robert Edmund Jones.

Patience, Rosalind Fuller, Bunthorne, Edgar Stehl, Archibald Groves, Stanley Howlett, The Lady Jane, Flavia Araro, The Lady Saphir, Helen Freeman, The Lady Elinor, Norma Millay, Colonel Galloway, George George, Major Murgatroyd, John Rogers, Lieut. The Duke of Dunstable, Eustace Malden, Kenneth Brown, Bunthorne's Solicitor, Feltin Elkins, Twenty lovelick maidens will: Twenty years hence we shall be: Twenty lovelick maidens still!

The 194 seats at the Provincetown Playhouse will very likely be filled at every performance that is given there of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," and those who attend will be well repaid. In a day when so

much that is trash is programmed as "book and lyrics by" it is well to take advantage of any performance at which may be heard comic opera lyrics and dialogue by one who knew how to write them. The history of the theater does not record another collaboration of words and music that compares with the work of W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. It is the authors of "Patience," therefore, that are the stars at the tiny theater in MacDougal Street. It is their words and music that charm our ears as no words and music have since the last Gilbert and Sullivan opera was heard.

The Provincetown stage, 18½ feet square, is not too small for this satire on the aesthetic fad of 45 years ago. The little opera shines out as a gem in this weird playhouse, located in what was formerly a soda-water factory.

The Provincetown group have done fine thing in presenting this opera, but the production is unfortunate in the exaggerated treatment that has been given the work. It is the same defect that marred the production of "Fashion" last season at the same

theater. As well try to decorate a swashkin coat or improve a pure white diamond as to try to "be funny" with one of Gilbert's lines. Let it again be stated that sincerity of attitude is the greatest aid to the successful playing of either farce or satire. The comic opera "Patience" needs no apology or "propping up"; like Katschaw's single tooth, of which she is so proud, "it stands alone."

Rosalind Fuller can be ideal as Patience when she tones down a performance that is at present overdone, and the same may be said of the work of Mary Blair and Helen Freeman. Flavia Araro as Lady Jane is the only one in the cast that seems sure of herself, and the result is a most reposeful and satisfying performance. Edgar Stehl does remarkably well for one not grounded in opera, but George George is miscast as the Colonel of the Dragons on account of his diction. A man may lack almost every other qualification for this particular rôle, but distinct enunciation he must have.

The stage direction—the casual movements of the characters during their songs and dialogue—is confusing, to say the least. F. L. S.

Grolier Club's Byron Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—To observe the hundredth anniversary of the passing of Lord Byron, the Grolier Club, is holding a notable exhibition of Byroniana in their gallery, which is open to the public until Jan. 19.

Except for a single known copy of a certain writing by the great poet, all his works are here in first edition copies, enriched in most cases with inscriptions and comments in his own hand. Hand in hand the written word and the printed word spell out the romantic story of Byron's career, from the early letter written at Dulwich Grove, at the age of 12, to the one penned from Missolonghi on March 30, 1824. As it was often the custom for Byron to have privately printed editions of his writings made for his friends, there are many charming and unique volumes of this sort in existence, and, needless to say, of the greatest rarity and interest for collectors of Byroniana.

These little books are here in great number. "Fugitive Pieces," which the early letter written at Dulwich Grove, at the age of 12, to the one penned from Missolonghi on March 30, 1824. As it was often the custom for Byron to have privately printed editions of his writings made for his friends, there are many charming and unique volumes of this sort in existence, and, needless to say, of the greatest rarity and interest for collectors of Byroniana.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Boswell's Boswell

The Letters of James Boswell, collected and edited by Chauncy Brewster Tinker. London: Oxford University Press. 2 volumes. 38s.

THIS work has appeared at an opportune moment, when the son's anniversary from time to time, a stray sheaf from the time of his harvesting, on which he has now been engaged for many years, has reached eager Johnsonians, but now at last have these two volumes been ushered forth in their full glory.

The correspondence includes a great deal that has not been published before and collects much else that has appeared in other books. The bulk of the letters, those written to William Temple, which show Boswell in his freest and most confidential mood, have been carefully re-edited, a task which was urgently demanded. These letters, discovered by a most curious coincidence in a shop in Boulogne, had been edited in 1857, by an individual who left out a great deal when it pleased him, and even put in additions of his own, when so inclined. The present editor has printed the letters almost exactly as they were written, with the exception of one or two omissions.

How completely and with what intense delight in his achievement does Boswell reveal himself in his letters. Never is he weary of describing his character, his aspirations, his moods, his various moods. His vanity and pomposity are at times so astonishing that it seems difficult to suppose he is serious. "When such a man as I am employs his great judgment to regulate small matters, methinks he resembles a giant washing his face," he writes.

That he generally saw himself as a giant he leaves us in no doubt.

Occasionally he was forced to recognize the moutebank and the rake, but they were swiftly dismissed as having no part in this "ancient gentility." As he wrote of himself to Rousseau: "Of the greatness of his 'Life of Johnson,' he never doubted. He showed himself to be a shrewd and often remarkably independent critic of other men's works, but perhaps the most interesting comment to be found in all his letters on the literature of his day is that which sums up his own work. 'I am absolutely certain,' he wrote, 'that my mode of biography, which gives not only a history of Johnson's visible progress through the world, and of his publications, but a view of his mind, in his letters and conversations, is the most perfect that can be conceived, and will be more of a 'Life' than any work that has yet appeared.'"

High praise, which in itself is no recommendation; but the world has endorsed it, and even two centuries later, Boswell still remains the greatest biographer of the age.

E. F. H.

The New Arabian Nights

The Arabian Nights Entertainment, by J. C. Squire. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 2s. 6d. net.

HERE we have 10 stories by the editor of the London Mercury which have been published in that periodical, in the Century, the Windsor, and the Illustrated Review. Each story is an adventure in literature, not in the Greek style of yesterday, but in the Arabian Nights glamour that has arisen since the monetary Jough has paved the path of a writer with gold.

Little Mrs. Bentley in her suburban house, writing stories after she has helped Daisy do the bedroom, dusted the drawing-room and given her orders to the butler, finds herself "a best seller," and has to leave the news to her husband that she has made £10,000 in England and America. As she says, "England was nothing to America." We leave them in a great house where her husband potters about the garden in his bedroom slippers and she entertains the élite of the neighborhood.

Poor little Mackenzie Wile lived with his little wife in a little flat near Vauxhall Green—not a fashionable locality. He always peered round editor's doors as if he feared to be thrown downstairs. His hobby was bookkeeping, and this took him into a London saleroom, where he detected a manuscript in Shakespeare's handwriting in the lining of an old account book. How he obtained possession of it is written with such effect, with such skill, that those who know the saleroom will always be reminded of little Mr. Wile. The precious manuscript is finally sold to an American for £12,000,000 and crosses the Atlantic in a liner specially chartered for the purpose.

The first story in the book is a satire on literary fame. The supposition that he was keeping a diary brought the world to the feet of Mr. Wiggleworth, who eyed cynically the posers, knowing that there were only blank pages in the diaries he kept locked in his bureau.

All the stories are robust, with that touch of tenderness and beauty which we are accustomed to from Mr. Squire.

force of soldiers and police and his skillful handling of an ugly situation undoubtedly availed to restore. During the four years which preceded the outbreak of war labor disturbances and the political situation of Ireland kept Whitehall in general, and the War Office in particular, fully occupied, and the tension at home was relieved only by the outbreak of war on the Continent.

Sir Nevill has dealt with his wartime activities in a comparatively short space, though it gives a vivid and interesting summary of the problems which as Adjutant-General of the forces he was called upon to solve.

The account of his commissioning of the Metropolitan Police, perhaps the most exacting and responsible post he ever held, though long, is of remarkable interest and gives us an insight into his capacity as an administrator, that no biographer could have achieved.

Sir Nevill's last public office was the commandship of the troops in Ireland during the tragic two years which preceded the treaty. A vivid and interesting account of the situation and of his handling of it fills the greater part of the second volume of the Annals, and although it is obvious that he was keenly susceptible to the sordid aspect of the situation, he found the task a thankless and harassing one, yet he approaches it with that calm, soldierly attitude which is no less the characteristic of the man than of his writings.

Books Received

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In an Unknown Land, by Thomas Gann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 8s.

The Best Short Stories of 1924 and the Yearbook of the American Short Story, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50.

The Red Lacquer Case, by Patricia Wentworth. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.

Public Employment Offices, by Shelby M. Harrison. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. \$2.50.

Some Victorian Men, by Harry Furness. London: John Lane. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.

Stacey, by Alexander Black. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

The Peasants, Vol. II, by Ladislav St. Reymont. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

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When Art Exploits Industry

Structures and Sketches, by Eric Mendelsohn. Translated by Herman Goetz. London: Ernest Benn. 25s. net.

IN SOME of the most stricken European countries war and revolution have had the effect of releasing much inventive activity in architecture. In 1919 new ideas in architecture appeared in Germany, but mostly in the form of plans and descriptive articles. Those that had been realized were either prewar, being limited by undeveloped construction materials, like Olbrich's great steel and concrete achievements, or suffered from economic re-

rough black and white sketch to the plan, thence to the finished structure, thus showing the process of development in the architect's thought. In addition, there are short descriptive captions, and two pages of very brief articles describing in hard-to-read language—abstract and technical—the historical, aesthetic, and utilitarian influences acting upon the author.

It is a great pity that in a work of this kind, which deals with so much unusual industrial, commercial, and domestic architecture, more descriptive matter is not supplied. The black

and white sketches merely bear the names, "Aerodrome," "Railway Station," and so on, which they bore when exhibited in Berlin in 1919.

Mendelsohn's architecture is characterized by high imaginative thinking, liberating sentiment, and new concepts of space and dynamic form. The results, as seen in completed structures, are architectural masses in motion, some, like the Berliner Tagblatt Building, as impressive as the restful American Bush Building in London. They are both towering and sprawling masses that suggest considerable utility and strength, but offer very little to the eye. The Einstein laboratory building looks like a gigantic war tank. Evidently exploiting industries does not make for architectural beauty.

There are several reasons to account for this. Chief among them, probably, is the fact that Czechoslovakia had statements of long vision to guide it. Thomas G. Macsaryk, the new Republic's first President, and Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, have placed their mark for good upon the affairs, not only of the Succession States but of all Europe. Their wisdom and the confidence of the people in them contributed greatly to the success of the new state in establishing and maintaining itself in stability.

Economic Union Needed

This book, which is a compiled account of Czechoslovakian progress, has been written by those members of the Government or specialists who are best fitted to chronicle the nation's advances. It is the most valuable account of the present situation in Czechoslovakia, from a factual and not interpretative point of view, that has been presented to the American public.

The one most striking fact that stands out in this matter-of-fact statement of affairs is the dependence of Czechoslovakia on its international relationships. Some 75 per cent of the industries of pre-war Austria were included within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Obviously, the markets for the products of those industries lay beyond the borders of the new state.

The Empire, before the war, was an industrial unit. Prosperity, in these post-war days, has become more and more dependent upon the restoration of that unity. Thus when Dr. Benes started out to conclude economic treaties with neighbor

hood, he recognized clearly that unless the peoples of these states were brought together toward some sort of economic union, survival would be very difficult if not impossible.

"Compensator" Treaties
Thus, we read, "the earliest Czechoslovak treaties with other states were 'compensator' treaties providing for the exchange of specified goods. By the treaty with Austria of March 12, 1919, Czechoslovakia obtained freedom of transit to and from the port of Trieste, and the liquidation of various war supplies remaining in Vienna, such as metals, hides, textiles and demobilization materials, as well as supplies of certain industrial materials found in Austria in abundance, such as magnesite for the metal industry, and tanning materials for the leather industry."

In return, Czechoslovakia agreed to supply Austria with coal, and that at a time when, under the post-war disorganization of mining, the Czechoslovak industries themselves were suffering from a shortage of coal.

This is but one of many instances of the co-operative program that Czechoslovakia is introducing to supplant the conflict policies that appeared, for a short time after the war, to have gained the ascendancy. Economic unity, of course, has not been thoroughly established. But this account of the advances which Czechoslovakia is making in many fields leads to the conclusion that, sooner or later, an international understanding in this community of states will arise that will open the way for the establishment, in practice if not in official organization, of a United States of Central Europe.

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A Portrait of Morley

John, Viscount Morley, an appreciation and some reminiscences, by Brigadier-General John H. Morgan. London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.

LORD MORLEY—himself so noted a biographer—left instructions to his executors that no formal record of his own life should be published. The writer of this appreciation while respecting his wishes, has at the same time given in this book an intimate and masterly portrait of the man.

The reminiscences of talks which Lord Morley had with his friends on many matters—talks which bear out the writer's statement that "to know him was an intellectual discipline"—might remind us of Boswell memorializing his Johnson were it not that General Morgan is by no means the Boswell type of hero-worshipper; his judgment is as penetrative and critical as it is sympathetic.

The reader who is interested in politics will find here much that is illuminating in regard not only to Morley but to many of his famous colleagues in public affairs. Morley himself described politics as "one long second-best"; he was, as his friend says of him, "too great a thinker to be altogether successful as a politician." He looked too far before and after.

Attitude to War
According to his apologist, Lord Morley's attitude at the outbreak of war in 1914 was due to just this far-sightedness. Years before the war, he had disapproved the Anglo-Russian Entente; and change of government did not alter his opinion. The declaration of peace in 1919 found him still gloomily predicting that "the fifth act of the tragedy had yet to be written."

Although a distinguished statesman, a distinguished and ever-critical power of whom his colleagues stood somewhat in awe—Lord Morley will be remembered by his writings. Desire for truth, zeal for freedom, and love for humanity are the permanent qualities which shine through the many volumes of his works. He excelled in literary portraiture, and his love of letters was of that living sort which cannot fail to stimulate activity of thought in the reader.

To his appreciation of Morley as a politician and writer General Morgan has added a wonderful portrait

of the man as his friends knew him—a man whose nature far transcended the mental trappings of the rationalist. More and more, his thought reached out beyond limitations.

A Man of Loving-Kindness
To look at Lord Morley's features in his old age was to read therein the story of a life of singular purity in which the desires of the flesh had played little part—a life chaste, meditative and almost ascetic in its pursuit of Truth. Experience had mellowed his judgments and led him beyond his earlier ambition and the pride of place. "If," writes his friend, "I had to choose any one word to express the quality of his soul, I should say it was loving-kindness."

In his "Notes on Politics and History" Lord Morley asks many questions which he does not answer. But General Morgan feels himself justified in affirming that the great thinker's message to the younger generation is, in the main, a message of confidence and hope.

He has lived through a period of turbulent change, yet he sees around him "equity, candor, diligence, application, charity, disinterestedness for public ends, courage without presumption," and he notes, when considering the question: "Is there progress?" that this development of public morality has not stopped at the frontiers of each nation. To quote again from General Morgan: "Nothing is more remarkable than the growth during the last 50 years of a real international morality."

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Toward a U. S. C. E.

Czechoslovakia, 1918-1923. Edited by Dr. Josef Grobauer. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

THE Czechoslovak Republic, since its founding in October, 1918, has been a haven of order in the midst of chaotic Central Europe. It is safe to say that the progress now apparent toward more ordered conditions among the small states which arose from the ruins of the empires that formerly controlled these territories has been made possible more by the leadership of Czechoslovakia than by any other factor.

There are several reasons to account for this. Chief among them, probably, is the fact that Czechoslovakia had statements of long vision to guide it. Thomas G. Macsaryk, the new Republic's first President, and Eduard Benes, the Foreign Minister, have placed their mark for good upon the affairs, not only of the Succession States but of all Europe. Their wisdom and the confidence of the people in them contributed greatly to the success of the new state in establishing and maintaining itself in stability.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE HOME FORUM

Who Will Write a Twentieth Century "Trivia"?

WE MISS much of the pleasure of literature if we demand of a work qualities or effects which the author did not intend. To object to a sonnet because the style is not so simple as that of a ballad or to a ballad because the style is not so finished as that of an ode, or to object to a poem because he has not Wordsworth's love of nature or to Whitman because he lacks the word-music of Tennyson, is to deny ourselves the special pleasures of the poem or poet in question. Probably we never do specifically raise such objections—in so many words, I mean. We are more likely simply to neglect or ignore those works or those writers who do not give us the pleasure we are used to; forgetting that one of the greatest joys of literature is the discovery of new interests or new beauties in places hitherto unexplored.

These reflections occurred to me while I was reading an eighteenth century poem by John Gay, entitled, "Trivia; or, The Art of Walking the Streets of London." Here is a type of verse completely out of fashion at present and looked at askance by most lovers of poetry. To come to it with preconceived ideas on what a poet ought to do or with twentieth century assumptions, is to miss what poetry is, is almost certainly to miss whatever entertainment Gay has to offer. But to approach it with no preconceptions and assumptions whatever, to say of it what Dr. Johnson said, "It is a little which is allowed, all that it claims; it is sprightly, various, and pleasant," is to be prepared for the special kind of amusement it affords. This amusement is very near in kind to that afforded by the plates of Hogarth. It is an introduction to the London of the Age of Queen Anne, its streets, shops, inns, and monuments, as seen by a pedestrian, with all their ugliness and squalor. It is true, but also with all their kaleidoscopic variety and color and with all the sharp detail of a photograph. If the reader offers no other solace than to make us thankful that we live two hundred years later, at least that is something to be thankful for.

"Trivia" is a clever title which has been cleverly used in our day for prose work of some brilliancy. It conveys a suggestion of double meaning—"trivial" or trifling and "tres" or crossed, street corner. Gay's poem consists of three books, dealing respectively with "the implements for walking the streets and signs of the weather," "on walking the streets by day," and "on walking the streets by night." It is written in heroic and is embellished with all the affectations of style characteristic of its period. If one skips the episodes which, as Dr. Johnson says, "may be omitted without loss," one can obtain a vivid picture of places, people, and conditions in Augustan London, such as is a really valuable acquisition. But I am not

so much interested in the poem as in the type of which it is representative. Gay was not quite talented enough to do the thing he sought to do; his poem misses the mark; and it is always more interesting to the antiquary than to the general reader. But the idea of writing a descriptive poem about the streets of London, in verse and in a stately realistic style, was one of his bright ideas, like the writing of the "Beggar's Opera," the "Fables," and the "Shepherd's Week." These are all better in general conception than the workmanlike and one-sided thing that he had been able to combine the sense of the picturesqueness of common things, which he shared with Swift and Hogarth, with the wit, wit, and brilliancy which were Pope's alone. But in saying this, I am being guilty of the very error I have condemned above. Gay was Gay, and it is foolish to wish him somebody else. The thing he tried to do in "Trivia" was, and is, worth doing.

To describe the streets of a large city by day and night is a task that authors have constantly attempted for a hundred years past, but always in prose. Leigh Hunt succeeded well in various essays, and Dickens in many novels; and the scenes of city streets have been an incidental part of most fiction from Balzac to Arnold Bennett. To write for such a purpose seems so old-fashioned as hardly to be seriously considered. Besides, descriptive verse, we have been told over and over again, is a low kind of verse, cultivated only in eras of poetic chaff, like the age of Anne. To employ verse for the description of streets and street life is, moreover, a waste of time since such work is the work of prose, which, by its flexibility, homeliness, and pedestrian tone, is the proper medium for it.

All this may be true, and yet I should like to read a clever poem on the streets of London today, or, if true, but also with all their kaleidoscopic variety and color and with all the sharp detail of a photograph. If the reader offers no other solace than to make us thankful that we live two hundred years later, at least that is something to be thankful for.

Such a poem should seek to give, not only the look of the modern city, but its spirit. It could well be an interpretation of twentieth century civilization, illustrated by the urban population and scene, but lightly done, with constant play of good-natured satire, with sparks of apt comment, with all the bustle, rain or shine, of the streets in their own right. For the purpose verse has quite definite advantages. In the first place, verse, as has often been said, is a kind of literary stenography; its method is condensation, its effect, brilliancy. Keats, thinking of quite different verse, said that "the essential quality of poetry is intensity"; and it is exactly intensity that the modern hero has. Besides, verse has the definite pattern and lends itself to effects of sharpness of outline, clearness of presentation, and epigrammatic point. And, finally, it has the rapidity of movement, a rhythmic "urge" that is practically beyond the reach of prose.

Think of a poem describing pedestrian journeys up Fifth Avenue and down Broadway and through Wall Street and Maiden Lane, with glances into shop windows, or at passing faces, and descriptions of the long view of the elevated road, the crowds at Brooklyn Bridge, the swarming population of the East Side, Chinatown, and the Italian quarter. It is worthy of an epic style; but, since an epic is too much to ask, why should not someone take a leaf out of John Gay and give us a poem in a lower key, "sprightly, various, and pleasant"? Perhaps someone will, first invoking the muse, Trivia—

Thou, Trivia, goddess, aid my song.
Through spacious streets conduct thy hand along.
My youthful bosom burns with thirst of fame.
From the great theme to build a glorious name.
To tread in paths to ancient bards unknown.
And bind my temples with a civic crown.
But more, my country's love demands the lays:
My country's be the profit; mine the praise.
R. M. G.

when cut up in their own shells with oil and a squeeze of juice from a fresh lime; Guatemala grows eighteen different kinds of these "alligator pears." Sacks and sacks of the fine black kidney beans of the Caribbean; okra; tons of maize of a score of different kinds and colors; papayas in quantities; rice (prickly pears). And then the range of foreign things long naturalized in Central America—all the citrus fruits, thousands of scented limes, and very sweet oranges; indigo; apricots and peaches, good figs, pomegranates, masses of beetroot and onions, augeines, garbanzo beans, fresh olives, pale strawberries, and, in their season, respectable mangoes, not to be compared with the cultivated pink-cheeked beauties of the West Indian Islands.

But now—this is the inevitably attractive part of the market—come over to the stalls where stout, swarthy women will sell, when persuaded to unearth the best work, embroidered guipures of the interior. Fine cotton cloth, some of it woven with a flat thread, is the background for ancient, bold, beautiful designs. Eschew the too-bright, with a lot of coloured silk—the silks are foreign-made, the colour dubious. I have three specially prized guipures; one was caajoled from the back of a sprightly old dame at Palma railway station; it has intricate patterns of animals with geometrical motifs, worked in the red of cochineal, with the purple of the sea-shell for which Tyre became famous; the other is an incredibly soft cloth, almost ermine, from San Martin, with splendid colours; the third is a heavy pattern whose embroidering thread is dyed with nothing but indigo. Then there are belts, red, broad belts, finely worked; skirt-lengths, ragas, worked with the signs of the tribes; headbands, fine and stiff, with their silk tassels.

Fine hammocks of pita fibre, thirty feet long; many patterns of the moral, the fibre nose-bag that is nowadays used for all kinds of carrying; carved and painted gourds and calabashes, shallow for beans or stew, deep and narrow for the tiste, a pleasant drink made with ground chocolate, sugar and parched and powdered maize, flavoured with cinnamon or other spice. Babies' beds of palm-leaf sheaths; matting of many kinds; sandals; scores and scores of admirably-plaited baskets of innumerable shapes and colours and sizes. And then the clayware: big tinajas to hold cool water; pretty little vessels shining with the silver-laze glaze of Quezaltenango; fine jars from Mexico. All good, primitive shapes.—L. E. Elliott, in "Central America."

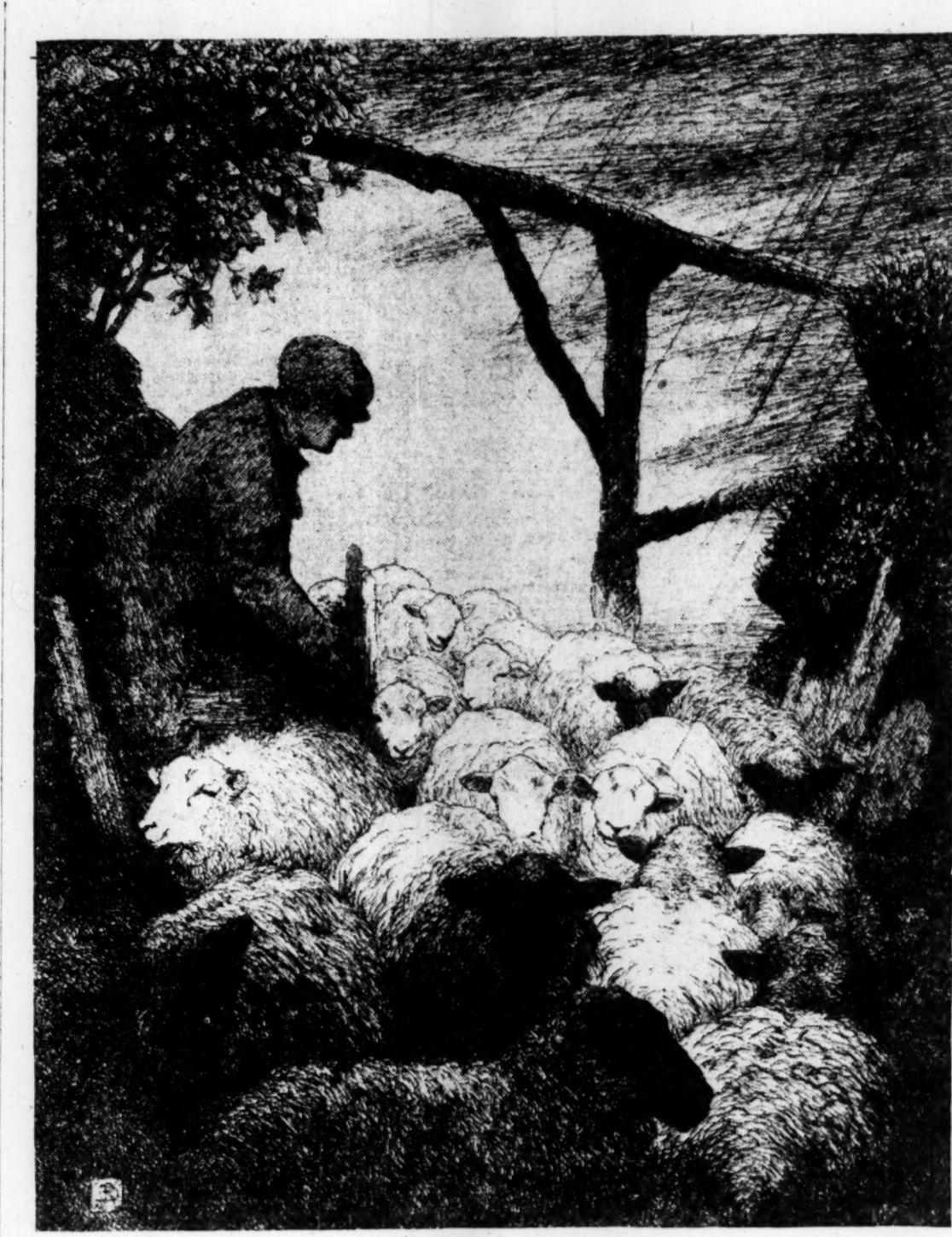
Island Folk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Island folk walk down the shore today.
Walk down a village street that I know:
Gulls are lifting over a salty bay
White as blown snow.
And it's I would be listening, listening
This time of day and this time of year.
When the wind is up and whistling,
Over a weir.
It's I would be taking a train and going
Back to the sea and my own folk again.
About this time the boats come a-rowing
In from the creek before the rain.
Island folk walk down the shore today.
Would I were there as I used to be there,
In sight of ships and a windy bay
With the clean air!

Harold Vinal.

Lapwings' Play

One dry summer, long after the breeding season was over, while out riding I passed by a lagoon, or lakelet, where the birds from all the plain for some miles round were accustomed to come to drink, and noticed a gathering of about a hundred lapwings standing quietly near the water. It was evident they had all right in among them the two real less birds were trotting freely about, uttering loud commanding notes, and apparently greatly excited about something. I had seen nothing like that before, and it puzzled me to account for their action. By and by there was a fresh arrival; a lapwing came to drink and, instead of dropping down on the edge of the water, he alighted about thirty feet away, at a distance of two or three yards from the others, and remained there, standing erect and motionless as if waiting. The two busy birds, still crying aloud, now made their way to him and, placing themselves behind him and observing all the attitudes and gestures used in the "dances" or marches and giving the signal, the three set off at a trot to the sound of drums and the thrifty bird was run down to the water. He got on well in the depth of his knees and drank, then squatting down, bathed his feathers, the whole process lasting about half a minute. He would, no doubt, have taken more time to refresh himself, but for the two birds who had run him down to the water, and who continued standing on the margin emitting their loud authoritative cries. Coming out, he was again received, as at first, and trotted briskly away with drumming sounds to a place with the others. No sooner was this done than the two, smoothing their feathers and changing their notes, resumed their marching about among their fellows, until another lapwing arrived, whereupon the whole ceremony was gone through again.—W. H. Hudson, in "Adventures Among Birds."



The Shepherd. From an Etching by J. R. K. Duff

Mary Stuart's Books and Pastimes

In an age of learned women, Mary was no prodigy. She had not the pure love of letters of Jane Grey, nor could she, like Elizabeth, exchange courtesies in Greek with heads of colleges. But with her fine spirit and high spirit she took kindly to her studies. She had to write in English, but she wrote in Latin, and she wrote in French. Her books were made to minister to that self-importance which "crucially little royalties" of the first garden of their simplicity. At thirteen she entertained king and court by a harangue in Latin, and though the arguments might be the arguments of her tutor the voice and manner were the same. She was a girl forced her Scottish subjects to exclaim, "Vox Daniae. Was there ever orator spoke so properly and so sweetly?" Still greater was the charm of her religious complexion. Even as a child she would entertain the king by her wise and witty conversation, "just like a woman of five and twenty," writes the exultant Cardinal of Lorraine.

The encouragement of learning, the patronage of poets, even the practice of verse-making and especially the collecting books in beautiful bindings, were all fashions in vogue at court. Mary had an inventory of her books brought to Scotland with her, books which the ignorant carelessness of Murray and Morton suffered to be dispersed and destroyed. Among these books many were of a religious complexion, controversial as well as devotional. A larger space on Mary's shelves was occupied by classical than by religious books. Most of the Latin classics and a considerable number of Greek are in this fascinating collection. History too is largely represented. She had a special liking for this study. When she was in Scotland she read portions of Livy every day with Master George Buchanan. In captivity the English Chronicles were her favourite reading.

It is, however, to the lighter volumes, the romances and poetry, that one turns to learn what one can of Mary's personality. Probably the best loved of her books and the most frequently read were the volumes of contemporary French poetry. The two most important poets, Jean de La Motte and Ronsard, were attached by special ties to Mary. De La Motte had been on board the ship that brought her as a child from Scotland. As a page Ronsard had accompanied her father's first wife, Queen Madeleine, to Scotland. In the dulness of a long winter at Holyrood he made his first acquaintance with Homer. The courtly, gray-haired poet had a special kindness for the Scottish queen. In the most conventional of Ronsard's verses there is a charm fresh and sweet and rich as of a summer garden. He addresses many poems to Mary, when she goes away he bids France to a field despoiled of its flowers, a wood stripped of its green mantle, a ring that has lost its precious stone.

Mary herself wrote verses as a graceful pastime. . . . Among her books is "Ane book of French sonnets" by Master George Buchanan. These endear her to the French, for they were her own or Chastellard's. He had several volumes of romances, nine at least of Amadis of Gaul, Ogier the Dane, Lancelot of the Lake and others, mostly apparently in Italian. These endear her to the French, for they were her own or Chastellard's. He had several volumes of romances, nine at least of Amadis of Gaul, Ogier the Dane, Lancelot of the Lake and others, mostly apparently in Italian. These endear her to the French, for they were her own or Chastellard's.

It is a pretty picture of the poet-boy, for whom all Nature is alive with comradeship.—Curtis Hidden Page, in Introduction of "Sonnets and Sonnets of Pierre de Ronsard."

JUST as there are authors and poets who seem rooted in some particular part of the land, from which they draw inspiration, returning again and again to its people and customs, its scenery and atmosphere, so there are artists so devoted to certain subjects that in depicting them they attain to a skill akin to that of a virtuoso. Whether this is to the good or to the bad, is a moot point which has often been discussed from different angles, and the charge of undue specializing is not infrequently brought against them. Of course, there may in some cases be a trace of underlying commercial considerations. A still-life painter once told the writer that when a certain old silver teapot was introduced into his pictures they always sold more readily and commanded a bigger price.

Mr. J. R. K. Duff has made his choice long ago. He has thrown in his lot with the sheep and pastoral scenery, the former sometimes without the latter—the reverse hardly ever. And sheep appear to be an admirable motif; from whatever standpoint he views them, it is always with sympathy and understanding. Nor does he ever fail to enlist the sympathy of the beholder. The above reproduction is a very good example of his work, marked by the careful technique of the true etcher. Mr. Duff also possesses a marked gift for composition. His pastoral pictures are exceedingly pleasing, whether the scenery be laid in England or, as is more frequently the case, in Scotland.

The Tortoise

At the back of one of the blatinly white houses on this French island there was a small garden. It was hot and florid, and bursting with extravagance of heliotrope and carnation, about which no one had overburdened themselves with care. These carnations were so rich and voluptuous that they disdained ordinary cold green stalks and had dipped their stalks in a peculiar shade of blue. There were not many green plants growing there, but there were more than is usual in such gardens. There was a good reason why there should be more of them in this garden than another. The garden was a tortoise in this garden. I had come there to see him.

The owner of the garden told me how he disappeared each winter into the ground and returned again in the spring. I never could see him coming up—but once, indeed, they did see the miracle of him coming out of the ground with his wise, leathery, wrinkled head. On the way I was there he was not easy to find. But we came on him at last hiding in the greens. He ambled out and along, climbing up banks with amazing ease. . . . Oh, he was happy enough in the little garden, climbing the hot brown sides of the mountainous hedges as dry and wrinkled as himself, and going down again into the dusty plains that led more easily around the world. . . .

Toward the end of that week I was going on the same journey in the "Underground." I had heard the conductor say, "Hurry along in the car, please," and the ring of the bell, and felt the car jolt, when suddenly I beheld the tortoise again—yes, indeed, I stood before him. The train was flying on its desperate journey through Mornington Crescent, and I lingered over the tortoise, where he stood with his gentle feet outstretched on the lap of a lady. How came he to be on such wise familiar terms with Camden Town? I sat on the empty seat beside his owner. I observed to her that I had never

"The Ways of Her Household"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE lady of long ago, whose virtues were more priceless than rubies, moved among her maidens, a stately and gracious presence. She was skilled in weaving, in buying and selling, in all the activities which the life of her day necessitated. "She looked well to the ways of her household," we read in the last chapter of Proverbs. While the women of today no longer hold the distaff, nor lay their hands to the spindle, they are confronted with the same necessity of looking after the ways of their households; for the home is the one institution that is always with us, despite changes in customs through the passing years.

Economic necessity originally made women the homemakers of the human race. The problem of home and home relations has always made a pressing demand on women's time. As civilization has advanced and the thought of mankind has become more spiritual, increased freedom of outlook has been manifested in a higher status for women. The ceaseless demands that the ordinary household seems to make on their time and energy are a problem to which in recent years women have been much awake. Mechanical devices have helped to remove a great deal of the drudgery from household duties, and yet the same problem seems to present itself to most homemakers. How shall we find time for their own mental and spiritual needs without neglecting the home?

In a little home in Bethany, centuries ago, Jesus put in their proper place the duties which seem to clash in the average life of most women. "A certain woman named Martha," we read, "received him [Christ Jesus] into her house." She had recognized the Christ and had opened her home to the Master. But then she became "troubled about many things," and his gentle rebuke still speaks to all those troubled, loving Marthas who would learn how best to serve the Christ. This faithful Martha, we read, "was numbered about much serving," and could not gain from the Master's visit the "one thing . . . needful," which Mary chose. "Mary, who 'sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his word.' Was she numbered with serving, perhaps, the fine wheat bread to him who blessed the five loaves and two fishes and fed a multitude with them? Or did she linger as she spread, perhaps, the dates and the little cakes and spices and the savory herbs before him who plucked the corn for his Sabbath meal as he and his disciples passed through the cornfield?"

One may well ponder these questions in the swiftly moving days of our complex modern life. If we have received the Christ into our home, and the material duties and the need for spiritual refreshment seem to clash,

seen a tortoise keep out his head so persistently. She turned sharply toward me as I said this; oh, then I knew about tortoises. What should she give him to eat? I mentioned that I had known a French tortoise who was smaller than this one. I described his peregrinations in the mountains and plains of the hot island garden, his going in and out of the earth and returning. I suggested that she should put her tortoise in a garden and then he would feed himself. But she had no garden—she had only a room. Poking her head down, she looked in a low voice that she would turn the room into a garden—yes, the whole room should have earth and plants in boxes round it so that he might have a place to walk. Indeed, she had had a tortoise, a long time ago, when she was a child. He used to be in her father's garden. He knew her, and came when she called him.

But what should she give him to eat, that was the great question. On this I could say no more. My knowledge on tortoises had been exhausted. I suggested her going to the Zoo; they would tell her there. Well, she had been thinking of a bird shop; she was going to enquire there. But the Zoo would be much better; she would certainly go to the Zoo. "Look," she said, "he knows we are talking about him." The tortoise's head was still out, and his black, unwinked eyes were motionless in their leathery surroundings. "It is certainly remarkable," she said, "how he keeps out his head." As she said this the tortoise sharply raised his head a single instant, and then shot it out again. She lifted him in the air, and one could see his four harmless and easy-going claws aimlessly extended. "Nothing very grand," she said, as if she could say no more. My looks at the passengers on the opposite seat, without ever glancing at them, "but a consolation to a troubled heart." M. Lyster, in The Irish Statesman.

A Drover
To Meath of the pastures,
From wet hills by the sea,
Through Leitrim and Longford
Go my cattle and me.

I hear in the darkness
Their slippings and breathing—
I name them the by-ways
They're to pass without heeding.
Then the wet, winding roads,
Brown bogs with black water;
And my thoughts on white ships
And the King o' Spain's daughter.

O farmer! strong farmer!
You can speak at the fair;
But your face you must turn
To your crops and your care. . . .
O! the smell of the beasts,
The wet in the morn;
And the proud and hard earth
Never broken for corn. . . .
I will bring you, my kine,
Where there's grass to the knee;
But you'll think of scant croppings
Harsh with salt of the sea.
—Padraic Colum, in "Wild Earth."

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M. V. BASKETBALL RACE TO GET UNDER WAY THURSDAY

Interest Is Divided on Two Questions—Kansas Quintet Is to Play Three Teams on the Road on Successive Nights: Grinnell, Iowa State, and Drake

Special from Senior Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—With eight games between Thursday and today, the Drake basketball championship campaign of the Missouri Valley Conference, interest is being kindled in the question of whether the University of Kansas will win the team title for the fourth time? Who will take individual scoring honors now that the Pioneers have won the title of champion, and W. G. Boelter of Drake University, runner-up, have graduated?

Strong Kansas is going to prove is indicated by three engagements in Iowa on successive nights. The Missouri Grinnell College at Grinnell on Monday, the Washington State on Friday and Drake University at Des Moines on Saturday. This is a severe test, though, for the road, and, if the Jayhawkers stand up well, it can be marked as a real championship-contending machine.

Drake, with its record riding on the momentum of its repetitions, is strongly favored in many quarters.

Coach Allen has one of the leading scorers in point-getting standards, and the team has been able to use the horizon as yet to upset this custom. Ackerman finished fourth last week, with 22 points, and is the only rival who did better has returned.

Prospects in Doubt

Grinnell's prospects are somewhat in doubt but many followers expect the Pioneers to make a good showing in the final game. The team, during his first year after being a chief crier in the Kansas championship combination. He will have a good idea of the team's strength and will be trusted to do, and this may give Grinnell some advantage. The Pioneers have a strong team, led by George St. John, 25, center, to come to the front in point-getting, although he was twenty-second last year. He was second best for Grinnell, when he took the title, and again looks good.

Somewhat of an edge is given Kan-

sas by the fact that the Pioneers have a total of 114 points and 25, while the Grinnell team has 104 and 23. McDermott's prospects are somewhat marred by the failure of Fred Wallace '25, another high scorer, to return.

The full schedule of games follows: Jan. 8—Missouri at Iowa State, Drake at Grinnell; 9—Missouri at Kansas State at Grinnell, Nebraska at Kansas State; 10—Missouri at Grinnell, Kansas at Drake, Nebraska at Oklahoma; 11—Kansas State at Kansas; 16—Iowa State at Kansas State; Grinnell at Oklahoma; Missouri, Drake at Nebraska; 19—Drake at Kansas State, Iowa State at Grinnell; 20—Missouri at Washington; 24—Drake at Missouri, Grinnell at Iowa State; 27—Missouri at Washington, Kansas State at Washington; 28—Kansas State at Grinnell, Washington at Oklahoma, Iowa State at Drake; 29—Grinnell at Kansas, Kansas State at Drake; 30—Missouri at Nebraska, Nebraska at Kansas; 6—Oklahoma at Kansas, Iowa State at Washington; 7—Washington at Grinnell, Kansas State at Nebraska; 9—Missouri at Kansas State, Grinnell at Nebraska, Iowa State at Washington; 11—Grinnell at Kansas State, Washington at Nebraska; 13—Nebraska at Washington, Kansas State at Nebraska; 14—Nebraska at Kansas; 16—Missouri, Oklahoma at Iowa State; 17—Nebraska at Kansas, Iowa State at Grinnell; 18—Missouri at Grinnell, Grinnell at Missouri, Drake at Oklahoma; 19—Nebraska at Grinnell, Grinnell at Washington; 20—Missouri at Grinnell; 24—Kansas at Kansas State, Iowa State at Grinnell; 25—Missouri at Grinnell; 27—Missouri at Nebraska, Washington at Drake; 28—Missouri at Grinnell; 29—Washington at Oklahoma, Washington at Iowa State.

Drake at Grinnell; 3—Kansas State at Washington, Nebraska at Grinnell; 4—Kansas State at Missouri, Washington at Grinnell; 5—Missouri at Nebraska, Drake at Iowa State; 6—Washington at Kansas State; 7—Washington at Drake at Grinnell.

THE HOKEY TEAM

ELDMOND does a home hockey team

will probably not do some time to develop. It will be no better off than the invaders for reserve energy, when the season opens. The only player of Missouri quintet, Coach W. S. Chandler will depend on Tanner Jacobson '25, center, for a good deal of the season. He will not rank among the first 15 a year ago.

Captain Ackerman goes up against Leaning point rival in C. J. Everett '27. In the past, the two teams have been doing well in practice games this year. The other day the sunk four baskets at two fouls in a "shoot out" game. Solomons had good prospects and it may find Kansas at the turning point of its form after the hard battles of the two previous nights. The team will be in action at Des Moines on Friday, so they will have spent something also.

Following Each Other

Missouri and Kansas are following each other very closely. After preceding the Missouri five doubles back to face Grinnell on Saturday. Interesting comparisons can result from this rivalry. Mutual rivals. Missouri usually proves a strong team and should do so again under the guidance of Coach Chandler.

Other Games for the period take

University of Nebraska against Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Mo., on Saturday, then away to Norman, Okla., on Saturday to face University of Oklahoma. It has seven letter men, including Capt. M. G. Volk '25, center, who is a fine player. Grinnell at center was high point getter for the Cornhuskers a year ago with a total of 38.

Following the performance of F. H. McBride '26, is watched with much interest. In his first season he scored

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925

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EDITORIALS

The process of creating "perils" proceeds apace. In France as in other countries, a good deal has recently been

The Making of "Perils"

heard about the Communist peril. It has already been pointed out that in present circumstances there can be no such peril in France, and that all parties did a signal disservice to their country in exaggerating the incidents which have been recorded. They did so purely for their own political purposes, but the result is that Communism receives a magnificent advertisement and tends, to some small extent, to become the peril it is proclaimed to be by that very proclamation.

It is, indeed, nearly always to be noted that a peril becomes a peril because it is considered to be a peril. The fear of a movement precedes such a movement. Nothing is to be more greatly deprecated than the attempt to create alarm. Those who indulge in Cassandra cries are themselves often much more of a "peril" than the peril they denounce.

Communism in France, as elsewhere, has chiefly lived upon this kind of propaganda, which is obligingly furnished to it by its adversaries. The word "peril" has been the most overworked word in the dictionary ever since the war. We are perpetually being informed of this peril and of that peril—the peril in which trade finds itself, in which education finds itself, in which civilization finds itself. We hear of the peril of French finances. The special laws under which Alsace-Lorraine lives cannot be touched without bringing about a new "peril." If the embassy at the Vatican should be abolished, we are told that France would be in danger. The German peril has been dilated upon ad nauseam, and thus a state of mind is produced in which the peril is encouraged to grow.

It is probable that the press of certain countries is doing a deplorable work in constantly writing up so-called "perils." If blind optimism about the world's affairs is to be deprecated, a sensational pessimism which is exhibited at every available opportunity is far more harmful. The perpetuation of the sentiment of fear is perhaps the worst service that can be rendered to the world today.

To nothing do these remarks apply more than to the singular outburst in France which followed the recognition of Russia and the coming of Mr. Krassin. Undoubtedly there are inconveniences in recognizing Russia, but the inconveniences which arise from the non-recognition of Russia may be demonstrated to be much greater. The choice had to be made, and the French, like the British and like nearly every European nation, chose deliberately, and as a result of clear reasoning, whatever inconveniences there may be in recognition of a country with which—whatever may be thought of its Government—relations are quite generally felt to be desirable, necessary, and inevitable.

But having taken their choice, they surely showed poor judgment in not doing their best to work in harmony and to obtain such benefits as may be obtained from a resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. They nullify their own act and unquestionably give a fillip to Communism by asserting that a Communist revolution is becoming a possibility. At a given moment the French newspapers were filled with many columns concerning Communist activities.

In point of fact, the Communists in France, as in other European countries, are noisy but negligible. The honor should not have been done them of converting them into a "peril." It may truly be said that the opponents of Communism have done more to keep Communism alive than the Communists themselves.

The French quickly became conscious that, both from the internal and the external point of view, they were committing an imprudence in magnifying the strength of the revolutionary elements. They permitted the cabling of alarming accounts to America which could only be hurtful, and they were obliged to deny the truth of them. But if this harping upon "perils" created a bad impression abroad, it also turned the eyes of the French people upon the Communists, and many who would not otherwise have noticed the small bands of agitators, began to listen to them. There has rarely been such an excellent example of the folly of manufacturing "perils."

The lesson should not be lost. It is not by feeling nor by expressing fear that a danger is avoided; on the contrary, it is by the feeling and the expression of fear that what was no danger whatever has a chance of becoming a danger. Communism owes almost everything to fear: it has been built ever since the armistice upon the foundations of fear, and if those foundations were knocked away it would certainly collapse.

Of the making of "perils" there has been no end, but it is high time that the world returned to political sanity, and endeavored to view things in the right perspective.

Even now it perhaps is too early to estimate correctly the benefits to this and coming generations of young Americans of the establishment, as a branch of recognized jurisprudence, of the so-called juvenile or children's courts. Attention has recently been called to the fact that it is but

Growth of the Juvenile Courts

twenty-five years since the idea was first proposed of providing a distinct tribunal for the hearing and determination of cases in which the interests and welfare of children who through some mischance have run counter to the laws and ordinances which in the wisdom

of their elders have been enacted for their guidance. The experiment was first seriously tried in Chicago. Today these courts exist in almost every civilized country in the world.

It was not the intent of those who first conceived the plan of providing special hearings for children accused of delinquency or of overt offenses against the law that by such processes those deserving punishment should escape the consequences of their acts. First of all, it was designed to protect young offenders from the contaminating influences of those habitual offenders who had come to regard the commission of crime and arrest and punishment as more or less a part of the day's work. A second and extremely important object was to shield young offenders from newspaper publicity, through which the vain and the ignorant, even according to the statements of distinguished criminologists, are often influenced to become more daring and more vicious in their desire to gain greater notoriety. So it has been provided in the codes establishing many of the juvenile courts that the names of those accused, as well as the names of those convicted, shall not be published, and that no public reference shall be made to the offenses charged or proved.

It is yet to be claimed, so far as known, that society has suffered because of this censorship. One wonders if it would suffer greatly were like restrictions imposed in reporting the proceedings of all criminal courts. Many a boy, and girl, too, walks the streets today on the way to school or to work, unashamed and with head erect, who otherwise might shrink from the accusing eye of the self-righteous. Perhaps it would be less difficult to solve the problem of restoring to a place of usefulness the discharged prisoner had it been deemed wise or considerate to save him from the condemning criticism of those who, having read all that had been printed of his shortcomings, had seen fit to judge him by whatever standards of right and wrong they might choose to set up.

There are still many who conscientiously believe that publicity, as it is called, is a deterrent to crime. Many others hold the contrary view. No mere statement of personal opinion, pro or con, probably can establish the absolute fact convincingly to everybody. But it conclusively appears that much of the good that the juvenile courts have accomplished has been made possible because of that kindly consideration shown for the misguided or the erring which has shielded them from that glaring exploitation which some more or less kindly disposed persons choose to call legitimate publicity.

Ever since the Yugoslav Kingdom, through its treaty with Italy a year ago, renounced its claims to Fiume and its access to the Adriatic on the west, it has turned its attention all the more closely toward the south, to Macedonia and the port of Saloniki.

The Lapse of the Greek-Yugoslav Alliance

Athens correspondent of the Swiss Journal de Genève and such French papers as Le Temps and L'Europe Nouvelle, "a strong current of opinion in favor of an expansion toward the Aegean. This current may some day sweep the Government off its feet, even against its will." Whatever may be the will of the Pashitch Government, again in power at Belgrade, on this point, the recent events in Albania and those leading to the outbreak of the World War in 1914 justify the closest attention to developments in Macedonia.

In this connection the recent notice of the Yugoslav Government to Greece, that the alliance contracted between the two states on May 19, 1913—that is, at the time of the Balkan wars—had definitely lapsed, may be taken as significant. Concluded for a ten-year period, it automatically expired in May, 1923, and last spring the extra year allowed for a renewal also ended without the treaty being prolonged, so that it is hardly fair to say that the Yugoslav Government took the responsibility of canceling the treaty. Its note simply made sure that the old pact was a thing of the past and that future relations between the two countries are not to be in any way based upon it. In this connection it should also be remembered that in 1915, when Serbia was invaded by the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians at the same time, it called in vain upon Greece to come to its aid. King Constantine's contention was that the treaty had anticipated only an attack by another Balkan state, presumably Bulgaria, and was therefore not binding in case of a general European war.

Now it is not only Yugoslavia, the former ally of Greece, but also Bulgaria, a former enemy, that seeks expansion toward the Aegean, and neither can reach the sea except at the expense of Greece. Both these Slavic states have ethnic affiliations in Macedonia, and naturally Greece fears, as M. Vellay writes, "being diplomatically isolated." The concrete occasion, moreover, for the Yugoslav note, calling attention to the lapse of the treaty, was the agreement signed last fall at Geneva by the Greek delegate, Nicholas Politis, with the Bulgarian representative, M. Kalfoff, by which Greece promised to consider Slav-speaking inhabitants in Macedonia as being Bulgarians in nationality. This irritated the Yugoslavs.

"We are more than surprised," wrote the Belgrade Politika, a semi-official organ, "at the action of Greece, which renders such service to our enemies, the Bulgarians, by asking us Serbians to recognize the Slav-speaking minorities of Serbian Macedonia as Bulgarians. It must be that Greece fears an imminent Serbian invasion of Greek Macedonia, or she would never turn to Bulgaria for assistance. But we give notice to Greece that when Bulgaria, having secured access to the Aegean Sea, starts action against Greek Macedonia, she will look in vain to Serbia for help."

For their mutual protection, now as in 1913, both Yugoslavia and Greece want a new alliance, and it is probable that negotiations will

soon begin. It is also probable that the Yugoslavs will demand additional privileges in the matter of an outlet at Saloniki. Already they have a free zone there. They have also secured the management of the railroad from their frontier to the water. Now they may demand still greater freedom of action on what is Greek territory, and closer contact with the Serb minorities in Greek Macedonia, through law, religion and schools. At least this is what the Greeks anticipate, so that if their fears are justified it may be hard to decide where Greek sovereignty ends and special Serbian rights begin. But the Serbian position should not be prejudged.

Although the report of the special commission appointed by President Coolidge to prepare a program for farm relief legislation has not yet been completed, it seems possible to forecast that whatever congressional action is proposed, or which may be taken with the President's approval, will be designed to encourage a fuller co-operation among the farmers of the United States along lines which, in their own and other countries, have been proved to be practical and effective. In his address before the members of the Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Associations who visited Washington a few days ago, Mr. Coolidge drew what may be seen as a distinct line between artificial or theoretical co-operation and that practical co-operation which, he believes, will alone solve the agriculturists' present economic problems.

It has been proved time and again in nearly every country where popular government prevails that it is impossible, by any system of arbitrary legislation, even where it is sought to foster some particular industry through the granting of bounties or special privileges, to legislate genuine and continuing prosperity. It is undemocratic, first of all, to subsidize one interest or industry at the expense of another or at the expense of the people as a whole, unless, if one accepts the arguments of the advocates of a protective tariff, the benefits directly received by the favored industries are indirectly, though proportionally, shared. It is apparently in accordance with this general view that the President expressed the opinion that while co-operative movements ultimately would solve most of the problems of the farmers, a cure-all for present-day troubles could not be provided overnight by legislative enactment.

Mr. Coolidge declines to make a mystery of co-operation, or to regard it as something which the American people cannot comprehend or practice. He finds, in fact, that it has been practiced ever since it was first discovered that two people together could roll a heavier stone or move a bigger log than one man acting singly. That, he said, was the beginning of co-operation and social organization. He finds that the practice of co-operation, one of the earliest of man's social discoveries, has continued "all the way down to the Ford achievement of a motor car every fifteen seconds." He somewhat laconically remarked that "the material advance of the race from savages to chauffeurs has been merely the development of co-operation and the adaptation of new tools for it to use."

The President dismisses as unworthy of consideration the claim that farmers are different from all the rest of mankind and that their mode of life makes co-operation harder to effect. He finds that in countries other than his own the farmers co-operate successfully, as do many communities of them in the United States. He would make no special rule to be applied to them. What he believes is necessary is that they, largely through their own efforts, prove the practicability and the possibility of the method which some insist can be made to succeed only through the extension of bounties and loans provided by the public, which in other words means the industries more or less directly related to agriculture.

While fully appreciating the value of true sportsmanship, one is justified in commenting questioning upon the "gladiatorial" news item recently published, with the accompaniment of several pictures, upon the front page of a Florida newspaper. It concerned a Chicago business man who, it seems, once a year hies himself off to some remote part of Mexico to catch and kill mountain lions with his bare hands. He has been, it appears, on twelve successive lion hunts in twelve years, and now "he is once more on his way to the happy hunting grounds far down across the Rio Grande." One of the pictures shows this "hunter" drawing taut the lasso which he has made use of in his encounter, and a general sense of approval permeates the entire setting of the article. It furnishes a sad commentary upon the twentieth century that so much of the depraved sensationalism of the Roman circus games still remains in the public consciousness.

Those 130 public school boys from the Australian Commonwealth who are due to arrive in England at the end of January for a tour of the British Isles and the Continent, under the auspices of the Young Australia League, should gain out of that experience something which they will not forget for many years to come. This is the third similar tour which the league has undertaken, and it is fair to conclude from this fact that those responsible for them feel that any expenditures of time, effort or money therein incurred have been abundantly justified. Not only is the object aimed at educational, but it is also hoped that the personal contact of the lads with the people of the countries visited will be promotive of friendly feelings, and thus definitely help the cause of world peace. If this is found really to be so, one might be excused for urging, concerning such tours, "the more, the merrier."

Various kinds of birds and beasts and fishes are to be preserved by decree of the French Minister of Colonies. There is created in the Antarctic a national park for the preservation of animals which frequent the southern waters. A number of islands have been set apart as a refuge for them. The same decree regulates fishing and the industrial exploitation of the whale in French colonies. Seals and sea lions and sea elephants, and similar beasts, and penguins and other birds are, it is said, menaced by destruction if certain measures are not taken. In 1923 an international congress sat in Paris and passed resolutions calling upon the governments to support in the protection of these creatures. Various states have already passed restrictive laws, and now France follows suit edicting that marine mammals and sea birds may find a refuge in the islands of St. Paul, Amsterdam, Croiset and Kerguelen, while regulations regarding fishing are extended to other territories.

The French Army is to be considerably reduced if present plans go through. The project which is being prepared will, it is expected, be brought before the Chamber of Deputies this month. It is proposed to reduce the period of service from eighteen months to one year. Special army schools are to be set up for the instruction of the troops. It is estimated that the conscript can be taught the principal elements of soldiering in three months. Another three months will be spent in making him accustomed to take his place in an ordinary battalion. During the last six months he will be drafted into his regiment and will be regarded as ready for service. As each class will be recruited half in the spring and half in the autumn, half the number will be regarded as fully instructed. It will be remembered that under the French law, every young man must serve in the army. Before the war the period was three years; afterward it was reduced to two, and later to eighteen months. The present proposal is therefore a great advance.

In order to combat the cost of living, which has not improved under the Radical Government, special counters have been set up in most of the big Paris stores which are known as V. M. C., "Vie Moins Chère." Provision dealers are asked and encouraged by the authorities to sell certain foodstuffs as nearly as possible at cost price. They have responded, but curiously enough, the housewives have taken very little notice of this effort. Presumably they suspect that the quality is not up to standard. Now the Prefect of Police has turned his attention to the clothiers and is endeavoring to secure that operation in the campaign against high prices. He has received representatives of a score of establishments,

Arab Life in the Oases of the Sahara

By JOHN A. HAESELER

Scattered here and there on the Sahara Desert are the oases, which owe their existence always to the presence of springs and wells. The rôle which these beautiful havens of palm gardens play in the life of the desert folk is varied and manifold. They serve, for example, to direct the routes of trade, for the great camel caravans trudging from Algeria to the Senegal are guided by their positions. Set much like stars in the heavens, the trails made between them resemble the figures resulting from drawing lines between the members of stellar constellations. But aside from their geographic importance they have their place in the economic, religious and social life of the people.

Just south of the great chains of mountains which separate the Sahara from the Mediterranean is a long, irregular line of these oases fed by the streams which descend either on the surface or in subterranean courses from the highlands. Here and there the clear mountain waters give life to the soil and make it blossom forth in a luxuriance of date palms, fig trees and smaller plants that are in the greatest contrast to the ordinary sparse growth of the desert.

Each nomad tribe that spends most of the time moving from place to place seeking fresh pasture for its flocks and herds has its base on one of these oases. Here the tribe owns land, as shown by mud-walled houses and gardens, and here certain members stay throughout the year to keep guard over the property and to care for the date palms.

Under the cool shade of the trees, the great leaves of which murmur overhead in accompaniment to the trickling of the crystal-like water as it courses through the small irrigating canals, there is an unexcelled charm and loveliness throughout all but the hottest months of the year.

It is to these gardens that the nomad peoples return at certain seasons to enjoy a little change and rest from the rigors of the desert and to replenish their stores for the long months of frugal desert life ahead. The date harvest brings them in from wherever they may be, for the gathering of this important fruit, which is so readily dried and transported and thus serves as such admirable desert fare, is closely attended to by the nomads.

But it is not only to harvest their dates and to visit their relatives that the nomads come to the oases. There is always a certain amount of trading to be done, and for this purpose the Arab men drive their loaded camels and donkeys across the wastelands into the oases. Often the camels graze as they move along, covering only a few miles each day. Each oasis village is girdled round with walls made of mud and straw, and often the desert dwellers pitch their black-cloth tents outside the walls. Entering the crude wooden gates, the Arabs proceed with the camels and donkeys to the market place.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, Jan. 7.

It seems evident that there cannot be any relations with the enemy if there is no enemy in the juridical sense of the word. This statement of General Nollet is relied upon by the Communists to secure the acquittal of M. Sadoul, whose trial is fixed for Monday. General Nollet, as War Minister, is head of military justice. Others besides M. Sadoul have been condemned on the assumption that a state of war existed between France and Russia. As a matter of fact war was never declared. It is hoped, therefore, to show that the condemnation of M. Sadoul in 1919 was unjustified.

There was once a special meaning attached to Timbuktu. It was regarded as the ultimate bourne of human wandering. It was held to be the symbol of the impossible and far-off places. There was even an expression dismissing to Timbuktu people whom one did not wish ever again to see. But we must revise our ideas about Timbuktu: it has now been brought to our doors; its inaccessibility has vanished, there is no mystery about it. Timbuktu has its time-table. M. Citroën has formed a company to transport tourists by rail from Paris to Marseilles, by sea from Marseilles to Algiers, across the Sahara in great caterpillar cars, and down the Niger in motorboats. Hotels with every modern comfort have been set up in the desert. All that is wanting is the exclamation, "Go to Timbuktu," for to go to Timbuktu is to undertake a pleasant and easy trip.

The Académie Goncourt has again awarded its annual literature prize. It can scarcely be pretended that it has chosen the best book of the year for its award. How, indeed, could it be possible to do so? The French publishers turn out now novels every week and ever, and the Goncourt jury could not keep pace with the output if they tried. One of their members has indeed frankly confessed as much, and says that in modern circumstances it would be fairer to abolish the prize. It will well be that an indifferent work is sometimes picked out for a prize, and that it is thereupon boosted into commercial notoriety at the expense of other and far better books. There is much to be said against the system of awarding literary prizes. Authors are inclined to write with an eye on the jury, and the jury, that is practiced has become truly scandalous. Things have reached such a point that it is almost impossible for a book to succeed unless it has been crowned by the Goncourts or by the Fémina Committee, or by some one of the many other groups. This year the selection is fairly literary. Sandoz is a good workmanlike writer. "Le Chevreuil" is a readable novel. To go further, however, would be misleading. As for Charles Derennes, who has received the Fémina Prize for "Enlèvement des Autres," he has already published twenty volumes which have attracted only moderate attention.

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of all the interesting places in the world there are few that exceed the market place of an oasis. Camels, donkeys, horses and goats are all jostled together in mixed assembly. The little donkeys, their loads of firewood on the ground beside them, are often busy scratching each other's necks with their teeth. The pesky goats are tussling with each other as actively as the ropes that tie them will allow.

In the corner the stately old camels are grinding their jaws, swinging their heads on their loose necks as they do so, while the baby camels, often almost too young to stand, regardless of the fact that they appear to be nothing but legs, are busily engaged in drawing their meals from their mothers.

The Arabs are bargaining either at the shops, little holes set in the mud-walled houses that surround the square, or under the alcoves of a separate building called a "suk." Goods of all kinds are on display from manufactured articles such as mirrors and knives to native-made shoes and carpets. And no sale is consummated in a hurry, but only after much haggling and bickering. Among the characters at the "suk" some are of darker of Negro admixture who have reached North Africa by accompanying the caravans across the Sahara. Here and there is a jet-black individual dressed in a fantastic garb of animal skins adorned with mirrors and other sparkling trinkets, a skin-topped wooden drum hanging from his neck. He appears to be a wandering shaman of a sort, and with short, reverberating beats he pounds out a wild rhythm that he accompanies with a fearsome, whirling dance.

Seldom does an Arab come into an oasis but that he pays a visit to the mosque. This crude whitewashed structure whose minaret rises among the green palm trees was probably erected in memory of some saint or holy man. Here a school for the boys is carried on, and here they gather with wooden boards of the Koran in front of them, reciting in loud voices the words that mean little more to them than the sound of words.

From the top of the minaret one can see the oasis laid out before him. Clustered round the mosque and market place are mud-walled houses, broken only by narrow, crooked lanes. Beyond these are gardens filled with swaying palm trees. Then there is the waste land, the gates and beyond the gates the roads or trails along which the camel trains are approaching or departing.

Below in a corner of the market place are several Arabs preparing to follow others who have departed. The baby camels belong to them—they are the most recent additions to their herd. They are loaded into bags which are tied one on each side of a camel's back. The heads and forelegs of the little beasts are all that are visible as they are carried off to the desert, to grow up on the meager sustenance of their native soil.

Two musical prizes which were founded by Lassere have just been awarded. They are well deserved. M. Caplet has been awarded part of the prize for his oratorio, "Le Miroir de Jésus." M. Florent Schmitt has received another portion for his ballet, "Petit Elfe Forcé à l'Opéra." It was during the last season that the Vieux Colombine Théâtre produced the oratorio written by M. Caplet. It is distinguished by poetic feeling, and, although modern in form, has much charm. "Le Miroir de Jésus" was written for women's voices with chorus, a quartette of strings, and two harps. It can thus be fairly easily produced with moderate means. As for the ballet of M. Florent Schmitt, it has obtained a permanent place in the repertory of the Opéra Comique. It is graceful and always pleases the public.

A sort of census of French cheeses has been made, by which it appears that there are, in point of fact, no fewer than 750 different varieties of cheese to be found in France. The average American or Englishman would be able, perhaps, to enumerate half a dozen: brie, roquefort, camembert, gruyère, and so forth. These are the commercialized cheeses, but every district has its peculiar kind of cheese which is truly distinctive and is not obtainable, as a rule, outside the region in which it is made. In Poitiers, for example, only chabichou, made from ewe's milk, is eaten. In Vendôme, cheeses are covered with ashes and so preserved. The cheese of Poisse, which is unknown outside a small locality, is regarded by those who know it as the very king of cheeses.

The Americans in Paris—that is to say, those permanently resident—number about 40,000, according to the latest figures. Altogether in Paris and its environs there are no fewer than 600,000 registered foreigners. If one would arrive at the real figures, one would have to add many who evade registration. There are, besides, tourists who until the new decree comes into operation do not make any declaration unless they are staying in Paris for more than two months. Therefore the total is quite incomplete. The proportion of foreigners is extremely high. Paris has a population, altogether, of less than 3,000,000. With the suburban districts there are about 4,500,000. The Italians, followed by the Belgians, are the most numerous; the Russians and the Swiss are very high; the British and the Americans are next; then come Spaniards and Poles. South Americans run to nearly 12,000.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain independent of the contributors, and he is not to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Catalonia's Struggle for Independence"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to a letter published in this column recently under the caption, "Catalonia's Struggle for Independence," may I say that, though for the past sixty years we have heard much about the efficiency of this little, industrious race and its superiority to the other races of the Spanish peninsula, yet an impartial investigation shows that the Catalonians are by no means superior to the other races of Spain. It is true that Barcelona is an up-to-date city, and that the Catalonians have clean vineyards, many cotton spindles, etc., but such facts do not give them a right to announce themselves as a superior race.

The Basques have a great many virtues which they do not shout from the housetops; the Asturians are an industrious and brave little tribe and they are taking their side along with the other Spanish races in the rebuilding of the Nation. The Catalonians are suffering from a delusion springing out of the fact that they have looked for so long at the wars and rambles of their cities and have not inquired into the virtues and strength of those of their neighbors.

Again, Catalonian literature is not, positively is not, "wonderful." It is an upstart literature with one or two lights, Guimerà among them, and a moderate and fair output of good work. But let us not allow any exaggeration. It is a fact that the Catalonian literature is no more wonderful than that of Wales, Provence or any other individualistic race in any nation, and no one seriously will say that the literature of Wales is above the ordinary run. And will your correspondent compare Catalonian men of letters with Cervantes, Calderón, Lope? If so, one would take the trouble to tell the Catalonians that, while they are an active and able race, they should have a moderate sense of their accomplishments and their value to the other races of Spain, such as one would be doing the Catalonians great good. For if there is any little tribe that has an extravagant sense of themselves, it is that one. The Catalonians do themselves no good by their individualism. They are a rule at the most; but let them get out of their fancies and self-centeredness, and work in common with the other Spanish races for the accomplishment of the good of the whole. It is time for the Catalonians to hold their peace.

Chicago, Ill. J. P.